acted upon.

To Chicago business men this may seem a long time to refrain from handling the "Almigute Pollar," but in reality it is only making an extra holiday of one day and thus giving employes and others an opportunity to spend a lew days in needed recreation. Surely one extra holiday in a hundred years is not too much to ask, especially if we promise not to make it a precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent when we celebrate our next Center of the precedent of the prece

MAY THE BEST MAN WIN, A wager was made last Wednesday between Mr. H. C. Lawrence, of the firm of M. C. Mo Donald & Co., wholesale liquor mercha firm of Chapin & Gore, in the same line of business, that is attracting a good deal of interest in business and sporting circles. Mr. Lawrence bets Mr. Gore \$200 (and the money is up in the hands of a well-known business man) that the whisky sold by the said Chapin & Gore as Sour Mash whisky is not sour mash whisky, but inferior stull which they palm off under that name. The question is left out for decision by J. A. Cunningham, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Ky., who was chosen by Mr. Lawrence, and Hiram Berry, of Frankfort, Ky., chosen by Mr. Gore; these two gentlemen to select a third man. It is said that Berry is a part owner of the distillery from which Chapin & Gore purchase their goods, which ought to disqualify him for referce. However, Mr. Lawrence does not complain, and is willing to risk his money on the sonse of fairness of the three men to whom the question is submitted. If it is a fact that Chapin & Gore have been selling whiskies for sour mash whiskies which were not sour mash, it will be interesting to know it.

DID THE RIGHT THING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The grand feature of the day, and, for that matter, one of the ost interesting of the entire Exposition thus ar, was the arrival this morning of some five housand employes of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with their families. The operatives

THE PEORIA SANGERFEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PRORIA, Ill., June 22.—This has been the big day of the State Sangerfest. About 10 o'clock this morning a grand street demonstration took place, which eclipsed anything of the kind seen in Peoria for some time. The procession was about a mile long, and embraced all military and civie societies in the city, besides all the societies in attendance at the Sangerica, and the entire local Fire Department. This afternoon the Germans held a plenic at Central Park, which attracted during the day not less than 20,000 people. To-night a grand ball is in progress at Sangerfest fiall, with which the exercises of the three days' session of the festival will close. The attendance has been larger, the interest greater, and the receipts more encouraging, than at any previous State Sangerfest. MARRIAGES.

SHORT-CLARRE-In this city, Wednesday vening, June 21, by the Rev. Dr. Edward Sul-lyse, at the residence of the bride's mother, 166 Aberdeen-st., Miss Hattie M. Clarke and Mr. Adam

DEATIES.

HILD—June 21, at 3 p. m., F. William Hild, aged 40 years 8 months.
Funeral from his late residence, 321 North Wellsst., on Friday, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.
WELLS—At Nashville, Tenn., on the 21st inst.,
8. E. Wells, of Chicago.
Hemains taken to Clifton Springs, N. Y.
1877 Albany, N. Y., papers please copy:
O'LEARY—June 22d, at 3 p. m., of compression of the spine, John O'Leary, aged 51 years.
Funeral on Saturday, June 24, at 11 a, m., from his late residence, 216 Illinois-st., to the

Detroit papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. this evening, at the Hall corner South Park-av, and Thirty-third-st., and hurrah for the National and State tickets. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs. James P. Root, Joseph Medill, J. C. Dorr, Sidney Smith, John H. Clough, E. A. Small, and others will speak. By order of the Fourth Ward Club, JAMES L. HIGH, President.

SEVENTH WARD. The regular weekly meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican Club will be held in Weber's Hall, southwest corner Halsted and Fourteenth streets, this evening. A full attendance of the Executive Committee is required, and all Republicans of the Ward are invited to be present. J. B. MEARS, Secretary.

BABY CARRIAGES.

CONFECTIONERY

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. CONSERVATOR'S SALE.

Liquors, Wines, Furniture, and Fixtures, in Store 445 State-kt., belonging to the estate of PATRICK EGAN,
PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, AT 10 QCLOCK,

AT 445 STATE-ST.

The stock consists of Fine Whiskies, Imported Fines, Brandies, Gins, &c., Empty Casks, Butles, Store Fixtures, Fruiture, &c., &c.

By order of the Court.

THOS. BRENNAN, Conservator.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

Saturday, June 24, at 9 O'clock 18 Crates W. G. Crockery, Rockingham, Yellow, and Glassware. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE t-past 10 o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Sets, obes, Hall Trees, Marble-Top Tables, Waldsteads and Bureaus, Easy Chairs, Rockers, t Chairs, Whatnots, Lounges, Sofas, Matasking, Waldsteads, Lounges, Sofas, Matasking, Checkers, Carriages, Hefrigerators, Ice-Chects, Book-Show-Cases, Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloth, etc., Carriages, and Harnesses at 11 o'clock, at Reserve.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE. RIDAY Morning, June 23, at 9:30 o'clock

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS

d. General Housekeeping Goods, Crockery, and Plated Ware, General Merchandian, &c., &c., &c.

Buyers always find at OUR SALES the larged to Pinished Bedsteads from a dealer, KLISON. POMEROY & CO.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXX.

& 123 State-st. BRANCH,

Twenty-second-st. & Michigan-av., Have marked down their entire stock of

LADIES' LINEN SUITS BATISTE SUITS, CAMBRIC SUITS, LAWN SUITS,

THE PRICES NAMED BELOW WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Our \$6.00 All-Linen Suits Reduced to \$3.75. Our \$8.00 All-Linen Suits Reduced to \$5.00.

Our \$10.00 All-Linen Suits Reduced to \$6.00. our \$15.00 All-Linen Suits Our \$18.00 All-Linen Suits

Reduced to \$10.00. 1,000 Ladies' Linen Over-Dresses and Jackets, handsomely trimmed with Lace, at \$4.00, a decided bargain.

500 Embroidered Batiste Over-Dresses and Jackets at \$10.00, worth \$20.00.

Just Received,

150 Hamburg net Over-Dresses and Jackets at \$8.00 and \$10.00, last year's price \$18.00 and \$20,00.

Our entire stock of DRAP D' ETE AND CASHMERE JACKETS have been marked down fully 33 per cent from former prices.

We are offering actual bargains in our Suit Department, and request inspection before making selection elsewhere.

121 & 123 State-st. Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

THE POST AND MAIL. The Success which has followed the placing of the DAILY

POST AND MAIL AT TWO DOLLARS, CASH,

FOR THE CAMPAIGN. has been of a remarkable and gratifying character. These special terms, however, have caused some dis-

CITY SUBSCRIBERS, FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

Payable invariably, monthly, in advance.

The Post and Mail, is the only cheap afternoopaper in the West which has the Associated Press Dispatches, without which a paper is comparatively worthless as to news from points outside of the city. FOR SALE DURING THE CAMPAIGN BY

NEWSBOYS ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 26. AT TWO CENTS PER COPY. If that is not putting news at prices to suit the times POST AND MAIL PRINTING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JOLET, June 12, 1876.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 20th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock... JOHN BRISBIN, President. R. G. RALSTON, Secretary,

By a gentleman of business experi ence, as Manager, Cashier, or Bookkeeper. Best of reference and security, if desired. Address D 21, Tribune office.

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

general assortment of Fireworks, Flags, etc., for the Fourth. DEWAR & CO., tate-st., between Randolph and Washington, ders from the country carefully attended to. COLLECTION AGENCY.

DIG. Claims in any part of the United States or Cana-la, of whatever character, date, or amount, by transaction or inheritance, we will investigate and prosecute to adjustment without charge unless sollated. FRAISER'S COLLECTON AGENCY.

HATS. Men's and Boys' Summer Hats at 25 percent less than regular prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

HURRAH FOR AND THE OLD UNION PARTY!

The National Republican party has placed its ticket and platform before the American people. The Presides, its Can, alga will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in the United States. The result of the contest will determine the future good or ill of the country for a generation to come

The Demociatic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. Since coming into control of the popular branch of Congress they have exhibited no statesmanship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purposes, showing themselves incapable of progress or even of comprehending the wants of the country. They only "meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Gövernment again passes into the hands of the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure possession of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making

session of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will ambetitute reaction for progress and re-establish a reign of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box stuffing and corruption in the cities of the North. Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in

If the ascendency of the Republican party is t be maintained, no agency will be more useful and potential to that end than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

antil a glorious triumph is achieved next November.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until after the Presidential election THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following ex ordinary cheap rates: Veekly Campaign Tribune---single copy

Twelve Copies to one address 5.00
Twenty-five Copies to one address 10.00
Tri-Weekly Campaign Tribune---single copy 20.00
Twelve Copies to one address 20.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. The sooner persons order THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ILL GLOVES AND MITTS.

Field, Leiter

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Will offer this day, June 24,

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK GLOVES

AT 50c, WORTH \$1.

Also great bargains in Short Long, and Extra Long

LACE

To which attention is respectfully called.

HOTEL.

WALNUT-ST .. From Thirty-third to Thirty-four PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

EST HOTEL IN THE CITY JAMES T. STOVER, Manager. SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853 DENTISTRY.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP. New Yonk, June 1, 1876.
The undersigned have entered into copartnership for the transaction of business in Foreign and American Salt, under firm name of Francis D. Moulton & Co. Office, 105 Water-st., New York.
PRANCIS D. MOULTON.
WILLIAM A. HAZARD. POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

TO THE PUBLIC. The Unterrifled Still Putting on the Big Pot at St. Louis. TO-DAY,

Its Seething So Far Entirely Due to New York Fire-Saturday, June 24, brands.

Each Faction of the Empire-Delegation Pleading with the Outsiders.

The Outsiders Equally Willing to Be Convinced Either

If Tilden Cannot Carry New York, Anybody to Beat Tilden !"

The Chances of All Other Candidates Out of the Question Temporarily.

Payne, of Ohio, Suggested--The Terms upon Which Davis Will Run.

Hayes and Wheeler Ratifica tion Meetings Through the Country.

Talks with Delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

What the Men from Wisconsin and Michigan Have to Say.

Large Ratification Meeting of the South-Side Republicans.

THE DEMOCRACY. THE GREAT QUESTION.

CAN TILDEN CARRY NEW YORK! St. Louis, Mo., June 23.—About one-thir the delegates to the approaching Democratic Convention are in town to-night, besides a large number of the party managers from all parts of the Union, and they all have already embarked in the business of President-making in as solutions are though the Democratic party. in the business of President-making in as sol-emn earnest as though the Democratic party had anything to do with it save, of course, to organize another great Democratic de-feat. The Tilden man, who were first upon the ground and opened thecan-vass in his behalf with an exceeding flourish, to-night begin to manifest apprehension as to the attacks made upon him within the New York del-egation, and backed up by Tammany and other powerful influences in the party in New York. The attitude in which it places Tilden (as Thom-

The attitude is when it was a skinsella, of the Brooklyn Eagle, and one of Tilden's warmest supporters, explained) is most critical. If Tilden be defeated before the Conand next to Tilden he is the choice of Southern and n vention here for the Presidency, his nomination for Governor of New York will also be made mpossible, for he can only be defeated here by his antagonists in the party in New York, who riumph here would signify their triumph and Tilden's overthrow there. He is put forward as THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF REPORM

accomplished under a Democratic administra-tion, though, in fact, it hasn't been much of a reform either, but (as Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer of New York put it in his speech at the Lindell Hotel meeting to-night) Tilden is the General on the Democratic side who has won a victory for reform, while (as Dorsheime deftly left to be implied) no other Democra for the Presidency is liable to a suspicion of having made any approach to doing anything of the sort. This is supplemented by ascribing the entire opposition to him in New York to the Canal Ring and the Tammany Ring. The anti-Tilden men from Ring. The anti-Tilden men from that State are not in the least frightened at being called names, and retort without mineing their words. They assert, on every possible occasion, and go about making occasions to re-peat, that Tilden as a reformer is

AN UNMITIGATED FRAUD; that he only became a reformer when it becam necessary to make a profession of being such; that he has besides demoralized the party in the State, which it is utterly impossible for him to carry. They claim to have twenty-five of the New York delegation and threaten to announce on the first ballot in the Convention that, under the unit rule, they are obliged to vote for Tilden, but that they implore the Convention not to insure the defeat of the party by his nomination. Their tone toward him is even more tion. Their tone toward him is even more bitter than that expressed in the interviews with some of them published in The Tribune. Tammany Sachem John Kelly, August Schell, ex-Speaker Litlejohn, and others no less prominent in New York politics, are here leading the fight against Tilden.

THEY WILL RECEIVE REINFORCEMENTS n some 500 anti-Tilden New York pol in some 500 anti-linden New Tota pointcians, who will arrive in the morning, at the prospect of whose coming the Tildenites cannot conceal their chagrin. Tilden manifestly, thus far, has a decided majority of the delegates who have arrived, and, doubtless, also of those yet to arrive, but his support has no enthusiasm about it. It is solely upon the score of expediency. He is supported because it is claimed and has been believed, he can carry New York, without the electoral vote of which State, it is conceded, the Democracy cannot suceed. Since the nomination of Hayes, the pros ects of a Democratic victory in either Ohio o

pects of a Democratic victory in either Ohio or Indiana, it is conceded by the veriest unterrified, have been reduced to a minimum. The test question in the mind of every one of Tilden's supporters outside his own State is, Can he carry New York!

IF HE CAN'T,
none of them are for him, and so it is that, instead of challenging the statements of the anti-Tildenites to the effect that Sammy cannot carry that State, the very men who came here to vote for his nomination enter into a discussion of the question with an honest view to getting at the bottom facts. It is mnecessary to add that the powerful hostility to Tilden displayed in the ranks of the New York Democracy has a most telling effect upon his support, which is ready to desert him the instant it is shown that there is doubt as to his carrying his own State. He probably comes here with a stronger following numerically than Blaine had at Cipcinnati, but there is
No SUCH DENOVION to Tilden among his supporters as was mani-

would go before the Convention as a formidable candidate.

THE HENDRICKS MEN,
despite the coquetting with them of the Tildenties, who propose Tilden and Hendricks as the
ticket, swell the volume of assertion that Tilden
cannot carry New York. To the great body of
delegates who are for "anybody to win," and
whose sole anxiety is as to who can win,
the argument of the Hendricks men
against Tilden is decidedly bewildering.
It is that, if Ohio and Indiana
are lost in October, it matters nothing how New
York goes in November. Tilden, they loudly
proclaim, can carry neither Ohio nor Indiana.
Of course, they claim Hendricks could. There
is a judicious reserve as yet upon the currency
issue, but in all that the Hendricks men urge
against Tilden's availability it is implied that
THE RAG-BABYITES OF OHIO AND INDIANA
would slaughter him at the polls if nominated.
The Hendricks men claim half the Illinois delegation as coolly as though that hadn't been
reckoned and footed up for Tilden, half the
Ohio delegation at least, Tennessee, and a num
ber of votes from other Southern States, on the
first and second ballots. They tacity concede,
however, that they are gaining nothing, and
their sole prospect of gaining is through
Tilden's overthrow, to which it may safely
be assumed they would contribuate with marvelous alacrity. Ohio will cast her vote on the
first ballot for
THE ANCIENT ALLEN,
pursuant to the instructions of the State Con-

be assumed they would contribuate with marvelous alacrity. Ohio will cast her vote on the first ballot for THE ANCIENT ALLEN, pursuant to the instructions of the State Convention. That body meant in dead earnest to put William up for the Presidency, but the delegates do not propose to throw themselves away on Allen. They are holding Thurman in reserve, and, with the possible exception of a few rampant Greenbackers, the entire delegation will support him. There has to-day been considerable discussion of his name, and it has generally been favorably received. His chances, though, it is conceded, depend upon the destruction of Tilden's prospects. Judge Davis has as yet been kept in the background. The managers, also, are presumably waiting for Tilden to go to pieces.

ALTOGETHER, to-night, the canvass seems to be given over to the Tilden and anti-Tilden factions from New York. The South, which has been for Tilden, occupies the position of a disinterested spectator, and waits, so to speak, for the best man to win. The Hendricks, Thurman, and Davis seen, with the prospect of the addition of a large lorce of Hancock men to their numbers, also wait and watch the Tilden and anti-Tilden contest ready to promptly take a hand the moment it becomes clear they can kill off Tilden altogether. Therefore lively times are in store, and the anti-Tilden Five Hundred to arrive to-morrow will doubtless inaugurate the liveliness.

TALES WITH DELEGATES.

St. Louis, Mo., June 23.—But few additional delegates have been added to the list of arrivals to-day. A fraction of the Illinois delegation and part of that of Kansas came this morning, and a lew individual members from other States, but no full State delegation has yet arrived, that of California being still incomplete. Perry H. Smith, of the Cook County, Ill., District, says that of the delegates from that district, 6 are for Tilden, and from the best information be has he places the State delegation at 23 for Tilden, 10 for Davis, and 9 for Hundricks.

Individual delegates from th

he said, has gained largely in the South lately, and next to Tilden he is the choice of Southern Democrats. Although the South has a majority of the Democratic vote necessary to elect a President, yet they did not propose to dictate in the least. They want a candidate who will carry the election, one who will lead them to victory, and place the Government in the hands of the Democracy. Gov. Hendricks, this gentleman says; has little strength in the South. Still, if it is thought he is the strongest man in the North, and can carry New York and such other States as will insure success, the South will gladly accept him and give him its full vote. If the South has any demand to make, it is that the nominee of the Convention shall be a man against whose loyalty to the Federal Government during the late War NOT EVEN A SHADE OF SUSPICION can attach. The nomination of Hayes by the Republicans has unsettled opinion in the South somewhat. With Blaine, Morton, or Conkling, on the Republican ticket, Tilden was by all odds the man for the Domocratic nomination. But the many negative qualities of Hayes, and the strength resulting therefrom, have modified these views to some extent, and, although there is no doubt but Tilden is the choice of the South, it may be thought that some other man will be stronger and more successful before the people. Other Southern delegates express opinions similar to the above.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Southern delegates express opinions similar to the above.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Part of the Michigan delegation arrived tonight. The remainder will reach here in the morning. Twenty of them are for Tilden. Most of the Indiana delegates are now here. Those present had an informal meeting to-night, at which Gen. M. D. Manson presided. All other Indianians were invited to be present, and a general conference was had, but no action was taken upon any subject. A dispatch was received to-night from the Virginia delegation stating that they will arrive here to-morrow, and that they are a unit for Tilden. The Tammany delegation, numbering 250, will leave New York to-night to arrive here Monday morning. They will have headquarters at both the Lindell and Southern. The Democratic members of the New York Board of Aldermen also leave there to-night, and will perhaps reach also leave there to-night, and will perhaps reachere Sunday. They are anti-Tilden men.

THOSE BONDS.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus
NEW YORK, June 23.—Robert Bays New York, June 23.—Robert Bayard, one of the defendants joined with 8. J. Tilden in the Haute R. R., has stated to some members of the Investigating Committee that there were some securities divided up among members of the Purchasing Committee, and definitely, that \$132,000 in bonds were divided between four turn them, and have the matter amicably settled but he has deferred doing anythin but he has deferred doing anything up to the present, leaving the whole matter, under the advice of Tilden, to be adjusted by the courts. All efforts to get Mr. Tilden to render a statement as to what became of the missing bonds and stocks having falled, the stockholders now ask if Messrs. Bayard and Butler and other gentlemen who acted with Mr. Tilden in this matter will not step forward and give them some information regarding what they consider an unwarrantable appropriation of their preperty.

JUDGE DAVIS. HE WILL ACCEPT, PROVIDING, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—A statement has been published in several newspapers during the past few days that Judge Davis, of Illinois, but the declining to allow his name.

fested for Blaine by his adherents, and no such gallant fight will be made in Tilden's behalf, and, when attacked, the kind of support he will have will be, for the most part, of the sort which, instead of rallying to his banner, will inquire: "Well, can he stand that and win! If not, we are against him," Such especially appears to be the attitude of the majority of Southern delegates. They are for Tilden only if he can win. To them the asti-Tilden are busy suggresting that the only way in which to get the bloody shirt out of the campaign is to nominate a Union soldier,—

GEN. HANOGES.

Roger A. Pryor, who comes from one of the New York districts, but who is as much of a Southerner as ever, is reported to have gone over to Hanocok upon this argument, which, it is conceded by the Tilden managers, is having some effect upon Southern delegates. The Pennsylvania delegation has not yet arrived, but it is understood that, if the prospect looks promising, they will push Hancock for the nomination with the anti-Tilden party in New York, and if the Southern support could be mustered it is conceded that Hancock would go before the Convention as a formidable candidate.

THE HENDRICKS MEN, despite the ecquetting with them of the Tilden-despite the coquetting with them of the Tilden-despite the coquetting with them of the Tilden-doubtedly those of a Liberal Republican rather than of a Democrat.

PRIMERINGICKS MEN, despite the coquetting with them of the Tilden-doubtedly home of a Liberal Republican rather than of a Democrat.

POOLITTLE.

PRIMOTELD, III, June 23.—The Illinois State Journal republishes to-morrow a verbatim sten-doubted to the completion of a Liberal Republican rather than of a Democrat.

Journal republishes to-morrow a verbatim stenographic report of a speech by the Hon. James R. Doolittle, then of Wisconsin, delivered in this city Oct. 4, 1864. The speech most severely denounces the Democratic Administration, alludes to President Buchanan as "The most imbedied to President Ruchanan as "The Most imbedied to Pres to President Buchanan as "The most infectle of men, the most wicked of traitors, who refused to raise a hand in defense of the Constitution he had sworn to preserve, protect, and defend, and adds that the cowardly surrender of Buchanan's Administration gave possession of nearly 2,000 miles of our seacoast and one-third of our States to the rebellion. He appeals for a final crushing victory over the rebels by the election of Lincoln, and the defeat of the nominees of the Chicago Convention and its peace platform. He speaks of South Carolina as where treason with wicked hands first pulled down the holy Stars and Stripes of liberty and Union, and raised in its stead the rattlesnake, fit emblem of disunion and slavery, rebellion and civil war. The speech concludes with a scathing denunciation of the Chicago Convention of 1894, its peace platform, and nominee, and insists that it ought to be overwhelmed with shame unutterable.

The speech is regarded as interesting, in view of Mr. Doolittle's possible candidacy before the St. Louis Democratic Convention.

WISCONSIN.

SENTIMENTS OF HER DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Several delegates to st. Louis passed through here to-day. From ns with them by a TRIBUNE corre place in the sentiment of the majority, who were at first strongly for Tilden and are now in-clined to throw him over. Davis seems stronger, clined to throw him over. Davis seems stronger, being regarded as nearly certain to carry lillnois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and run at least as well in New York as Tilden. On the financial question the delegation is hopelessly divided, some insisting on a hard-money policy, some soft money, and the balance equally decided in favor of repealing the Resumption act, and otherwise leaving the question where it is. The delegation has been, upon seemingly good authority, set down as seventeen for Tilden and three scattering. You may safely say the delegation is hopelessly split up at present, whatever they were at first, and not more than nine or ten can be pronounced firm for Tilden. Hancock is regarded unavailable, owing to his military position. Hendricks was acceptable to a majority on account of the financial question, and Doolittle, Thurman, Seymour, and Noel Parker are simply unthought of. It is conceded that, if Tilden is nominated, this State will give Hayos 15,000 majority. Hope of carrying Wisconsin ceased when Blaine was thrown overboard.

PAYNE.

PAYNE.

A COMPRIONISE CANDIDATS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—The friends of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, have much hope of his availability as a compromise candidate at St. Louis. While Mr. Payne has the reputation of being a hard-money man, he has shown himself to be sufficiently plastic on the Banking and Currency Committee this winter to suit the conscience of the soft-money Democrats. Payne's friends say that no other man could make as successful a canvass in Ohio against Hayes as he could. It is also argued in Payne's favor that he is worth as many millions as Tilden is, and could do much to help to defray the expenses of the campaign. The Democrats above all things want a millionaire candidate.

THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION, or, rather, a portion of the stragglers up in Chicago yesterday morning. Two of the delegates arrived Thursday, and were inter-The story of the late-comers agrees pretty well with that of the advance guard. They represent that, out of the twenty-two delegates seventeen are for Tilden, with the remainder for Hendricks. The latter is the second choice names of those who arrived yesterday are: A. A. Honey, James Blair, W. H. Clark, T. H. Lyon, William H. Ramsey, B. Luce, Grand Rapids; William H. Ramsey, B. Luce, Grand Rapids;
T. D. Stevenson, Big Rapids; Walter
Finney and Peter White, Marquette; A. C.
Maxwell, Bay City; J. M. Walters, Lapeer;
E. W. Thayer, David D. Erwin, F. A. Nims, S.
G. Mason, F. H. Holbrook, Muskegon; W. G.
Sherman, Grand Haven; Edward Ryan, E. P.
Kibbie, Hancock; W. L. Bancroft, Port Huron;
C. H. Richmond, Ann Arbor. Some of the delegates stopped in Chicago long enough for breakfast, and thus avoided the pestiferous interviewer,
while a few remained until the night train, and
were subjected to the attacks of the newspaper while a few remained until the night train, and were subjected to the attacks of the newspaper boys. The general statement is that Michigan will demand a hard-money man, and that the majority think Tilden just the man for President, with leanings towards Hendricks for second choice. Davis has no friends in the delegation

some of the other States sent in stragglers on their way to St. Louis. Among these were James Stevens, H. S. Bedell, Rome, N. Y.; W. R. Barnes, Michigan City, Ind.; George Stantord, Crown Point, Ind.; L. Hull, New Market, N. H.; Z. S. Briggs, State Senator, from Manchester, N. H.; Col. N. Van Slyck, Providence, R. I.; R. Noble, Westfield, Mass.; W. H. McLellan, Belfast, Me.; Joseph Rankin, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Earnest, Shullsburg, Wis.; D. W. Maxon, Wisconsin; Henry H. Hayden, Eau Claire, Wis.; William Wilson, Menominee. The Indiana men are for Hendricks, their favorite son, of course, with Davis as a second choice.

vorite son, of course, with Davis as a second choice.

The Maine man was for Tilden first, last, and all the time. He admits no such a thing as a second choice, but will bide by the decision of the majority.

The Wisconsin delegation are very much divided. The Milwaukee men, and those living in the vicinity of the Cream City, are for Tilden, and the others for Hendricks. They are a quiet, dignified set, and raised strenuous objections to being interviewed. The above, however, is thought to express the real sentiment of the delegation.

delegation.

A VOICE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In the course of his wanderings among the rock-rooted Bourbons, the reporter encountered Mr. Louis Hull, of New Market, N. H., with whom he held sweet converse, about as follows:

"Mr. Hull, I believe you are a delegate?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many does your State delegation consist of?"

"Tem."
"How do they stand on the great Presidential
question which will come up for deliberation at
St. Louis!"

St. Louis?"

"As near as I can judge from conversations with them they are solid for Tilden."

"How are theyon the money question?"

"I guess they are all hard money, though I am the softest money man among them."

"What are your views on the question?"

"I am in favor of letting it alone; no legislation will compel specie-payment. If let alone it will take care of itself."

"Who is spoken of as a second choice for the Presidential nomination?"

"No one in markenias."

"Whatever the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

that he will not accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency."

"I don't know about that. We must not be-lieve everything we hear."

"What about Parker, of New Jersey, as a possible candidate?"

"Parker is a pretty strong man in his vicinity."

"What show has Bayard?"

"He is on the wrong side of the line to meet the views of the Northern Democrata."

Wisconsin.

The following additional members of the Wisconsin delegation arrived last night and registered at the Grand Pacific. They loave this morning for St. Louis: The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; J. T. Carr., Monroet John C. Hinsey, Milwaukee; William Vilas, Madison.

"Some of Tilden's friends are so enthusiastic that they hope to nominate him on the first ballot."

"We can't nominate any man on the first ballot. We'll do mighty well if we nominate him on the last ballot," aid Mr. Rankin, amiling at his own little piece of pleasantry.

"If you can't get Tilden, what will you dawith Hendricks!"

"He stands no chance, in my opinion. I know Wisconsin won't go for him. They don't like his easy virtue in regard to the currency question."

question."
"If you are disappointed in not being able to put up Tilden, and, since you won't have liendricks, who would stand the next best

plant de la control de la cont

seem to be very favorably received among the rock-rooted.

THE HOM. ALEX MITCHELL, M. C.,
President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.
Paul Railroad, is one of the delegates, and was found last evening in the lobby of the Pacific, chatting with his fellow-delegates. He was loath to be interviewed, and, beyond stating that Tilden was their first choice, and their only choice, really had very little to say.

JUDGE SANFORD E. CHURCH,
of New York, arrived in Chicago last evening and registered at the Pacific. Judge Church is a well-known anti-Tilden man, and his name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for President. He is not a delegate to the Convention, but will go down to St. Louis in a day or so to take a silent part in the proceedings.

Mrs. Church has been in the West for sometime, and the Judge will return with her to his home in Albion, N. Y., after the Convention.

PROM PENNSYLVANIA.

in Albion, N. Y., after the Convention.

PHON PENNSYLVANIA.

Messrs. S. E. Ancona, of Reading, and R. M.
Boyer, of Norristown, Pa., were corraled by a
reporter, under the impression that they were
delegates. In this the Knight of the pencil was
mistaken. They are members of the third
house on their way to the Bourbon circus to do
a little outside work for the "favorite son"

question!"
"Those from the west end favor Hendrichs and soft money, while in the east it is divided up between Parker, Bayard, and Hancock."
"Will the delegation come this way!"
"No, they meet at Pittaburg to-day or morrow, and will go direct via Indianapolis."
"How is the talk about the second page."

morrow, and will go direct via Indianapolis."

"How is the talk about the second place?"

"Should Hancock not get the nomination name of ex-drov. Curtin may be presented."

"How will Tilden run?"

"Indeed, I cannot say."

With a view of ascertaining the views of the Brooklyn delegation on the Presidential question, a Trinunz reporter sent up his card to Mr. Kingsley, who is the spokesman of the party. The interviewing angel was kindly welcomed, and, after a few commonplace remarks on the weather here and the probabilities in St. Louis, the conversation assumed about the following shape: lowing shape:
"Who is your first choice for the Presi-

"On what basis do you figure that out?"
In my opinion, he is the only man who can without the possibility of a doubt carry New York State."

without the possibility of a doubt carry New York State."

"Why do you think so!"

"He was elected Governor some two year ago by a majority of some 60,000. His Adm'eistration has been one of reform and economy, and has given satisfaction to the people of the Seste. He is, as I said before, the only man, in our opialion, who can carry the State."

"Is there not a large element—the Tammany organization—opposed to him?"

"Schell and kelly and some others are pronounced that way. They say that Tilden cannot carry the State, but, as far as I can see, their views are not coincided in by the people at large. This opposition is factious, and, in my opinion, proceeds from a few gentlemen whose personal ambition and personal antagonisms would be appeased by the choice of some one else. But Tilden has considerable strength in Tammany outside of the chiefs. A fair share of the New York City delegation is composed of Tilden men. in the Convention the State delegation will vote as a unit. On our arrival at St. Louis a caucus will be held, and the majority must rule. No doubt great exertions will be made to throw Tilden overboard, but I think that the delegation from New York State will not be diverted from him."

"HANCOCK.

"It Hancock a good second choice?"

"I think not—at least in the Rest. The people don't-like the idea of having any more military Presidents. Hancock's war record is good, and he has the ability to make a good President, but in my opinion it would not be wise to nominate him."

"Who else is talked of?"

"Whenever his name is mentioned it is with great respect, on account of the position held by Mr. Davis, but there is no

"Whom does your delegation favor for the seeond place?"
"Of course, if Mr. Tilden should receive the
nomination, New York will not have any one to
urge, but will go for the strongest man."
"Who has been suggested?"
"Well, the names of Gov. Palmer and Senator
Trumbull, of your State, have been mentioned."
"Some of our local politicians have thought
that either Thurmm or Hendricks would be a good
man for the second place to make the race against
Hayes, right on his own ground."
"Yes, that has been talked of, but I don't think
that either Thurman or Hendricks would take
the second place."
"What is thought of
THE NOMINATION OF WHEELER?"
"He is the strongest man of the party in New
York State. He has no personal quarrels on his
hands; there is nothing against him; he is popular
in his district, and will poil the full strength of his
party. If it were a Gubernatorial context, he might
make inroads into the Democratic ranks. But,
after all, Tilden is the only man who can carry the
State."

ILLINOIS.

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVER-Special Correspondence of The Tri PRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—Your to rt, although full in detail, necessa-a great deal that transpired here

HAYES AND WHEELER

generation to come
The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same

potential to that end than THE CHICAGO THIBUNE, which has no superior in power and influence among Republican newspapers.

A THIBUNE Campaign Club is needed in every neighborhood in the West to supply the people with reliable facts and correct political information.

THE THIBUNE proposes to keep the enemy on the defensive, and to make it a hot campaign for them

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lite attention.

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Throat and Lung Diseases. Notice—During the summer months DR. HUN-TER'S Rooms in the Lakeside Bailding will be closed punctually at 4 p. m. The Dispensary will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days, and from 10 to 12 on Sundays. 216 Clark-st. Chicago, June 24.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS & SHOES

HENRY FLORSHEIM **Buckle and Tie Shoes** in the Latest Styles, at prices which defy compe-tition.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's FINE SHOES constantly on hand. Call and be convinced at

85 MADISON-ST., Opposite McVicker's Theatre FINANCIAL. CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS & INTEREST City of Chicago Bonds and Coupons due July 1876, will be cashed on presentation at the Mechants' National Bank, Chicago, by said bank.

J. A. FARWELL, City Comptroller, Chicago, June 22, 1876.

7 PER CENT. We will lend sums over \$25,000 on business property at SEVEN; \$10,000, \$9,000 and \$5,000 it 8. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT BARGAIN!

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Four-story marble-front, well-patronized bar, it the very centre of business. (mly small paymet required. Inquire at COLLOT'S Advertising Ager cy, Room 1, 135 LaSaile-st. 1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876. Flags and Decorations for the million manufac-tured at the Washington Print Works, comprising Flags of the United States, all Nations, Interna-tional Arms of all Nations, &c., in all sizes, from one to sixteen flags per yard. For sale by all jobbers.

members of the Committee, of which Mr. Tilden got one-quarter. Mr. Bayard has also stated that the bonds which he thus received he has kept together ever since, and is desirous to re-

of the session which escaped general notice, The passage-at-arms between Gus Herrington d Perry H. Smith at one time threatened and Perry H. Smith at one time threatened the harmony of the proceedings, and for awhile the rural delegates divided their sympathies be-tween the two combatants. When Herrington arose and remonstrated positively and indig-nantly against "the gentleman from Wiscousin thrusting himself uninvited upon this Conven-tion," there was loud and sincere applause; and when Herrington stentoriously proclaimed that when Herrington stentoriously proclaimed that he "did not know the gentleman (8mith) per-sonally," there were additional signs of approval and old bald-headed Democrats felt that Her-rington was the guardian angel of the Democ-aucy.

of this angry disputation lay in the fact that for twenty years Gus Herrington, Perry H. Smith, and Fred Winston have been law, railroad, and fobby partners, political chums, and boon companions! It was not till after the Convention land adjectment that the country delegates panions! It was not this after the Courter, and adjourned, that the country delegates earned that the fight between Herrington and Smith was only a sham one, gotten up to help Filden by consuming the time of the Convenion while Tilden's emissaries were getting in their work on the Committee which was then saggaged in selecting delegates for the State at agree.

engaged in selecting delegates for the state at large.

The other incident was when Dowdall, editor of Pooria Democrat, put an Irishman named Queen up to strike out the name of Fred Winston as a delegate Endingert that of X, w. o'Briten.

The Dowdall Peoria-trish alliance was squelched on sight, yet during the twenty-four hours preceding, more hard work had been put in to accomplish the success of O'Brien than in any other one direction. Dowdall and his friends had been circulating among delegates, saying that it was necessary for the salvation of the party that O'Brien should go to St. Louis; that if sent there he would be to the St. Louis Convention what Bob Ingersoll was to the Cincinnati Convention,—

in limos, or in the nation, was the superior in cloquence of Bill O'Brien. On the vote to strike out Winston's name, Dowdall, Queen, and Saively, of Carlinville, alone voted for O'Brien. The personnel of the Convention shows it the same old mob. Tom Merritt and Mark Sherfan, Ald, Comissey and Sassairas Hayes, Jack Rountree and Dan Cameron, Gus Herrington, old Wash Armstroug, Lew Ross, Ben Prettynan of the Pekin Whisky Ring, an unscruptions local Bourbon named Doe Barton, and Terry of Danville, the bolter Sam Moulton and George Wendling of Shelby,—the same old, old crowd! The delegates represent

THE AVENAGE BOURNON DEMOCRACY, neither good ner bad, and a later classification blaces them thus! Davis 8, Tidden, 12, Hendricks 10, and the rest for Doulittle, or the black horse. There is abundant evidence that over \$100,000 was in Springfield in the hands of foreign parties to be used in manipulating delegates, and not a dollar of it was disbursed. The filling of Bourbons overreached themselves for once, and will regret to their dying day that

ols Bourbons overreached themselves for , and will regret to their dying day that let this golden opportunity alm.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

RATIFICATION.

A RALLY IN THE THIRD WARD.

A rousing and enthusiastic Hayes and Wheeler meeting was held last evening in the South Park Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-third street, under the auspices of the Third and Fourth Ward Republican Clubs. J. H. Burnes, Secretary of the Fourth Ward Club, called the meeting to the International Provider International International Provider International Interna tary of the Fourth Ward Cittle, called the meeting to order in the absence of President High, and, on motion, all business was dispensed with and the ratification meeting organized.

A. J. Galloway was chosen President, and the

lowing Vice-Presidents selected: D. N. Bash, ney Smith, P. P. Matthews, Charles H. Sidney Smith, P. P. Matthews, Charles H. Reed, J. H. Clough, James P. Root, Ald. Aldrich, Judge E. Carey, Kirk Hawes, J. H. Burnes, James L. High, R. M. Woods, N. S. Bouton, George Armour, Col. R. S. Ricaby, C. M. Henderson, W. O. Coles, R. B. Stoue, Jesse Spalding, D. S. Covert, Dr. Koch, E. G. Keith, A. A. Eudy, H. S. W. Wheeler, R. L. W. Janson, I. C. Coy. Secretary, Capt. H. S. Vail.

The first speaker called upon was SIDNEY SMITH.

He came to the front amid band applease, and said that the Republicans at Cincinnati had given them candidates who, upon consideration, were found to be impregnable. He knew Gov. Hayes, and naught could be said against his character. He had routed every opponent who

Hages was the equal of Abraham Lincoln, and he felt confident that Hayes and Wheeler would sweep the country by an Immease majority next fall, and he expected to see a repetition of the great victories of 1860 and 1864. He alluded to the statement made by Gov. Hayes while in the army, when he was nominated for Congress, that any man who left the front at the time of his country's need ought to be scalped.

JAMES P. ROOT

made one of his characteristic speeches, and threw some hot shot into the Democratic camp. He pictured the whipped Rebels getting into power, and the effect it would have upon the country. The character of the St. Louis Convention and Congress warned them of what they might count upon from the Democratic party. The Republican party had had bad luck in 1874, and the Democrates good luck. It was an off-year in politics. The Democratic had promised much and done nothing, and had only shown their villainous hearts and intentions.

The three Democratic members in Con-

had bad luck in 1874, and the Democrate good luck. It was an off-year in politics. The Democrates had promised much and done nothing, and had only shown their villainous hearts and intentions.

The three Democratic members in Congress from Chicago were unable to get a little appropriation for Chicago harbor. These men were elected through the letharry of the people, because they were tired. He then alluded to the Cincinnati Convention, and said each man could not get his own candidate, yet they had gotten a first-class ticket. He wanted the other side to investigate the Republican candidates, and they would find that they would have to protect their own from investigation. He came from Cincinnati as sore as anybody, purchased two gallons of the Balm of Gliead, used one gallon and had one rallon left, and was cured. He was proud of the candidates, as they would bear investigation. It was not necessary that their candidate should be known in every handet from Maine to Texas, nor that he had been written up in Sunday-school books. They had found the great son of the prairie in 1860, who put down the Rebellion. And now in 1876, they found a man in a little town in Ohio.

Already \$80,000,000 of Rebel claims had been filed in Washington, which would be pushed by a Democratic President. He gave the career of Mr. Hayes in a brief and succinct manner, creating great enthusiasm. He did not get his candidate; New York did not get her ravorite son. He, however, believed in the Republican party. It was the only party that cleaned out its own-skunks. Corruption had crept into it, but the loyalty of the party had swept it out. It was the same as it was in the army. They would finish the job of Civil-Service reform next November by cleaning out the candidates of the St. Louis Convention.

He next praised the State ticket, and said that the candidate for Auditor would aid in having the Revenue law reformed. Messrs. Rutz, Harlow, Shuman, and culion, each came in for their share of hundation. Messrs. Culiom and Shuman were especi

The delegates have all gone home, nevertheless the "scent" of the Bourbon hangs round the Capitol still. In comparison with the late Republican State Convention, this Bourbonic exhibition was stale and flat. There was a notice able lack of enthusiasm, or anything akin to hopefulness. Ex-Congressman Albert G. Burr, who presided, made one of his happiest forensic displays, and signally failed to enthuse the "round" organization.

Democrats was a united South against a united North.

INDORSED.

Mr. Root offered the following:

Resolved. That the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler meets the unanimous indorsement of this meeting, and that we cordially ratify the judgment of Ben Hill when he seclaimed. The Democrats are beat again."

It was unanimously adopted amid vociferous cheering and applause.

After three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler the meeting adjourned.

TOLEDO, O., June 28.—The Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting to night was largely attended. The opera-house was filled to repletion. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Alphonzo Hart, the Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Maj. J. R. Swigert, Gen. John C. Lee, and others. The speakers dwelt mainly upon the idea that the issues of the campaign were those of patriotism and reform, and that all other questions were mere side issues of minor consideration. To-morrow a number of our citizens will attend the reception to be given to Gov. Hayes, without distinction of party, at his old home—Fremont.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—At a mass-meeting of Republicans to-night the Hayes and Wheeler ticket was indorsed by the adoption of resolutions and speeches by Gov. Noyes, W. O. Bradley, and Gen. Harian.

APPLETON, Wis., June 23.—This evening the Centennial campaign was opened in Appleton. Pursuant to notice, a rathication meeting was held at Reeder Smith's Park. A large audience congregated, and great interest was manifested. At 8 o'clock the meeting briefly and pointedly concerning the Cincinnati nominations. He was followed by Judge Collins, W. J. Allen, G. T. Williams, William H. Steele, Mayor Hamman, William R. Dorr, Judge Myers, A. J. Reid, Jackson Tibbets, and the Rev. G. C. Haddock. All heartly indorsed the momination of Hayes and Wheeler with great enthusiasm. The last speaker, although brief in his remarks, made one of the most eloquent speeches ever listened to in this city. He reviewed the history of both parties, and gave the Democracy a severe but just going over. His remarks were received wi and although there is a majority of 1,400 agains us in this county, we confidently expect to carry the county for the Republican Centennial can

LOCAL

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club was called to order by Mr. T. T. Prosser. Frederick Favor

Mr. Duguit introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The Republicans of the seventh Word will soon be called upon to send delegates to a convention, to nominste a candidate for Mayor of the City of Chicago; and,
Whereas, There is now a vacancy in the Common Council for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, thereore,
Resolved, That the East End Republican Club cordially invite all Republicans of the Seventh Ward, who have the welfare of the city and public at heart, and who are interested in the maintenance of good government, to unite with us in nelping to nominate and elect a man for Alderman, who will represent the citizens of the ward in the Council, and not the whisky and railroad rings, and to place a man at the head of the City Government who will, have the best interests of the respectable and law-abiding citizens at heart, and not the exclusive interests of the theves and gamblers of the city.

Resolved, That the West End Republican Club of this ward be, and is hereby, invited togunite and deliberate with us with regard to the ways and means for accomplishing the objects which we have in view.

Several speeches were made on the resolu-

Several speeches were made on the resolutions which were adopted.

Mr. Gardiner spoke of the coming candidate for Alderman, and said the West End Club had agreed to stand by Henry Ruger. For himself, he thought a man outside of both clubs would be more acceptable, but if a good outsider could not be found, he would suggest that the Club then put up a man they bould vote for, whether he could be elected or not.

Mr. Duguit said he was in favor of an American, and that the President of the other Club had expressed the same preference for a native. This feeling has also grown among the Germans, and there seemed to be no question that a man outside of the two organizations would gain the support of both, while a man taken from either would lose the support of the other.

Mr. Gardiner moved that the Club call a mass-

Mr. Gardiner moved that the Club call a mass-meeting of the Republicans of the ward for the purpose of talking up this Aldermanic question and patting up a good man. After a long discussion, definite action was laid over until the next meeting, and the Club adjourned.

adjourned.

HYDE PARK.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a general caucus of the Republican party held in Hyde Park, the following Committee has been appointed to organize a Republican Club for the Town of Hyde Park, to-wit: George M. Bogue, John R. Bensley, G. A. Follansbee, J. A. Scovell, G. E. Clark, Capt. R. D. Linder, Hiram Vanderbilt, James H. Bowen, J. H. Tomence. The above Committee will meet at the Republican Headquarters, northeast corner Lake and Clark streets, Tuesday, at 3 p. m.

The Fourteenth Ward Democrats were to have held a meeting last evening for the purpose of organizing a club for the campaign, but up to 9 o'clock the spotless, unwashed leaders had not put in an appearance at the place, No. 515 Milwankee avenue, and the half-dozen who had gathered concuded that they could do no business without them. A fizzle was the result.

IN GENERAL.

POLITICAL NOTES. HOLD THE FORT FOR HAYES AND WHEBLER. Asf — Hold the Fort,"

Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler;
Hold it for the right;
See, the Democrats are urging
Forward to the fight.

See them come, their banners waving, See them pressing on; Hark their shouts of rage and fury, See their ''gonfalon."

Now, boys! Up and at them, sally Forth to meet the foe: See them waver! See them flying To their overthrow!

Now aloud for Hayes and Wheeler Swell the triumph song, And o'er every hill and valley Loud the strain prolong!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean draws a long sigh of relief at the departure of Bristow. It will be troubled again when it hears of Morrill.—Chicannati Gazette.

WHISKY-RING ATTORNEYS.

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees is to present the name of Gov. Hendricks to the St. Louis Convention. When Col. Ingersoll presented Blaine at Cincinnati, a number of virtuous Democratic newspapers immediately went into a spasm because "a leading attorney of the Whisky Ring" had championed the cause of Mr. Blaine. What will they do when the counsel for Billy McKee rises and swells and gostrates for the great Peace Governor.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

The Robertson County (Ky.) Tribuse says:
"The Courier-Journal should have more sense than to stop to refute the foul imputations or notice the low blackguardism of the Cincinnati Enquirer, a recognized organ for the propagation of prostitutes and the vilification of decent people." And you "should have more sense" than to turn and kick the puppy that yelps at your heels; but you can't and don't resist the temptation, nevertheless.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gwin, the popular "Duke of Sonora," is Tilden's inside manager at St. Louis, and John Morrissey does the heavy work on the outside. This is rather a persuasive advertisement for a "Reformer."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PATHERIO SUGGESTION TO HAYES.

A theory that Gov. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, is carefully reminded that he is indebted for his nomination to the personal warfare made upon Mr. Blaine by the Camerons of this State, is ingeniously pressed; and it is followed by the declaration that anybody who dares to resist these royalties is to be forever debarred the favor of the incoming

Chief Magistrite. The latter may not know, perhaps, that we are accustomed to this sort of obstruction hereaway, and that the intense enthusiasm for Blaine in Pennsylvania grew out of the longing of all classes to escape from under the galling fetters of the boasted Cameronian inferiority. And we beg to say to the incoming President Hayes, that our good people saw in Blaine a release from an insupportable local despotism, which Gen. Grant encouraged to the full, and they had a

One of Tom Scott's men, who came out here for the purpose of helping to nominating Blaine, told me there was a good deal of curious management connected with our Ohio operations; and as a spectmen of it, said that, just after the fourth bal-lot, a member of the Ohio delegation and a prominent local politician sent a note up to Ben Wade, who was sitting on the platform, to this ef-fect:

feet:

Now is the time; make a speech for Blaine, carry the Ohio delegation, and the thing is done.

The gentleman said the understanding among some of the members of the delegation was that they would make a break for Blaine as soon as it was apparent that it would be effective. Ben was not quite ready to try it so early in the game, however; so he waited awhile. On the sixth ballot he made a sign to the man who had sent the note, signifying his readiness to make his speech in favor of Blaine, when "the man" sent another note up to him;

It's too late now; everything is drifting too decidedly

It's too late now, everything is drifting too decidedly toward Hayes, and it won't do. I asked the gentleman who the man was who sent the notes up to Wade, but he would not tell

then put up a man they bould vote for, whether he could be elected or not.

Mr. Duguit said he was in favor of an American, and there seemed to be not outside that a man outside of the two organizations would gain the support of both, while a man taken from either would lose the support of the other.

Mr. Gardiner moved that the Club call a massmeeting of the Republicans of the ward for the purpose of taiking up this Aldermanic question.

After a long discussion, deficit. would be interesting. We wonder whether Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, did not write that little note. Cowles has a newspaper, and should publish his notes on the Convention. We suspect Cowles.—Cincinnati Commercial.

should publish his notes on the Convention. We suspect Cowles.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A REPHESENTATIVE POLITICIAN IN A HIGH PLACE.

Probably there were not many blushes in the Convention, either indignant or sympathetic, at the pitiful figure cut by its presiding officer; politicians get over the habit of blushing early in their apprenticeship to the trade. But a more striking illustration of the degree of moral callousness to which politics of the Pennsylvania sort will bring men hasu't lately been afforded. As a member of the Pennsylvania State Convention, Mr. McPherson wrote the resolution requiring the delegation to vote as a unit at Cincinnati. More than that, he gave a formal opinion to a parliamentarian that it was competent for the Convention to give this instruction, and that the National Convention would respect it. He was put on the delegation upon his express promise that he would work loyally with it—that is, with Don Cameron. Arriving at Cincinnati, he was captured by the Blaine interest. Put in the Chair by their votes, he became a pliant instrument in their hands. When the question came up, he ruled as Chairman, that the instruction which he had written at Harrisburg with his own hand, and upon the binding force of which he had staked his professional reputation, was of no more value than so much blank paper. The reflection that a man of this sort was chosen to preside over the National Council of their party cannot be a pleasant one to decent Republicans. But the old stagers didn't mind it. "All fair in politics," is the doctrine, and they live up to it.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE LATE ABDUL-AZIZ.

Medical Opinions on the Cause of His Death.

The English medical journals express doubts
as to the real cause of the death of the ex-Sul-

when he stopped the team, and seated himself on the ground in front of the horses, as a protection from the rain. Lightning struck the horses, at the case of the death of the ex-Sultan. The Lancet says:

It is stated that the official account of the death of headth-axis, the ex-Sultan of Turkey, has been received with general incredality. This is scarce received with general incredality. This is scarce are not received with general incredality and the proposed in one extremely improbable; so unlikely the work of the extraction is extremely improbable; so unlikely the proposed in this case as eminently unsatisfactory. We have no special claim, as a professional organization of the chiral scarce are minerally unsatisfactory. We have no special claim, as a professional organization of the control of the cont

Chief Magistrite. The latter may not know, but the first of the series of the Magistrite. The latter may not know, but the many t

SPORTING NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., June 23.—In the free-for-all race to-day, Kansas Chief, Mollie Morris, and Fred Hooper were drawn on account of the very heavy track. An effort was made by the Detroit party to postpone, but the crowd would not have it. Bodine got the fourth heat, it was thought squarely, but was put back to fourth for running, as it was claimed. The general opinion was that Bodine could not be allowed to win under any circumstance, but whether kept back by friends or opponents is a puzzle. It is generally conceded he could have beaten the party if desired.

Time, 2:40%; 2:41%; 2:42%; 2:41.

Frank Reeves got the first money, Garfield second, Badger third, Bodine fourth.

Frank Reeves is a Tennessee gelding, owned by G. J. Fuller, of Nashville, a powerful bay sired by Skedaddle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—Goldsmith Maid trotted three heats against time this afternoon at Belmont Park, making the first in 2:17%, the second in 2:14, and the third in 2:17%. 2:17%, the second in 2:14, 2:17%. THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUENEC, June 23.—The Canadian team of riflemen to represent the Dominion at the Wim-

bledon rifle meeting sails from here for England by the steamship Polynesian to-morrow.

Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick has charge of the team.

Lieut.-Col. Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association, accompanies them. The Dominion offers a Canadian trophy for competition at Wimbledon.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., June 23.—A drowning accident below this city this afternoon. A gang of men was at work on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, when a storm came up and four of them took shelter in a culvert which empties into the Des Moines River. The rain came down in torgents and the water went pouring through the rents, and the water went pouring through the culvert with such force as to carry two of the party, named Dan Moriarty and Larry Donnelly out into the river, when both were drowned. The other men succeeded in getting out after a hard struggle. A large force of men is engaged in dragging the river for the bodies.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 19.—On Thursday afternoon, Theophilus Mansfield was plowing in Jasper County. A shower came up suddenly, Jasper County. A shower came up suddenly, when he stopped the team, and seated himself on the ground in front of the horses, as a protection from the rain. Lightning struck the horses, and they fell instantly dead, and, as they fell, the neck-yoke struck Mansfield on the back of the neck, pressing him to the earth by the weight of the horses. A boy who was in the field ran for aid; but, before Mansfield was released, he was purple in the face and in a dangerous condition, from which he has not yet recovered.

HANGED.

Execution of the Murderer William H. Johnson at Paris, III.

History of the Crime for Which He Suffered the Extreme Penalty.

With Reference to Other Horrible Misdeeds Laid at His Door.

Johnson Protests to the Last that He Didn't Mean to Do It.

The Day's Becord of Miscellaneous Sinfulness.

THE NOOSE.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON DIES BY IT AT PARIS, ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., June 23.—On the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 17, 1875, the City of Paris, Ill., was thrown into an unusual excitement by the mur-der of Jacob Redmon, a boy aged about 18, by his stepfather, W. Harry Johnson. The mur-der was one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked kind, without a shadow of justifica-

Johnson, the murderer, was well known to the people of Paris as a desperado of the worst kind,—a low, mean, sneaking scoundrel, who had been engaged in numerous fights and cutting affrays. Only

March 27.

The case was called on that day, and the work of securing a jury began. The regular panel was exhausted and only four jurymen secured. The special vanire was then called, and six more of the jury secured before it was ex-hausted. Judge Davis then ordered Sheriff Holcomb to call on those in the court room un-til the jury was secured. At 5 minutes past 5 o'clock, b. m., the last juryman was obtained, and the case was ready for trial.

The case was opened for the prosecution by H.

About half-past 9 o'clock they came down from the jury-room with their verdict, which was:
"Guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and that the prisoner suffer the death penalty."
On Friday alternoon, March 31, Johnson was brought into court and sentenced by Judge Davis to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, on Friday, June 23, 1876, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. He was then taken back to juil.

The Hon. George Hunt, his attorney, returned from Springfield last night, and this morning was admitted to see Johnson that there was no hope for him. The

dead, on Friday, June 23, 1876, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. He was then taken back to jail.

An INTERSIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MAN.
Through the kindness of Sheriff Holcomb, your reporter was permitted to hold an interview with Johnson. On arriving at the jail, I was admitted by the Turnkey, Mr. Johns, and, on stating my errand, was invited into the office of the Turnkey, who proceeded to lock the door through which we entered. He then unlocked the heavy iron doors leading into the jail-department, and, calling out Johnson's name, was answered by that individual, who came out of his cell, and, approaching the door, was told to come into the office. The door was opened and Johnson admitted, when it was closed and relocked.

After introducing myself, I asked Johnson if he had any objections to conversing with a newspaper-representative; to which he replied that he had not. I then asked him if he would give me a brief sketch of his life and himself. He then said he was born in Knox County, Indiana, in 1840, and was 38 years old. His mother died when he was 14 years old, and his father when he was 21; that he had brothers and sisters, but preferred to say nothing of them. He had been well brought up, but, being of a wild disposition, he got into bad company, and bad company and whisky had brought him to what he was. He came to Parls in the spring of 1864; and in July of that year he married a Mrs. Redman, a widow lady with two children, both boys, —Jake and Charley. He had lived in Paris ever since, on Madison street, corner of Central avenue. By his wife he has had four children,—two living and two dead. The names of the living children are George H. and Annie Johnson. George will be 9 years old in November next, and Annie 18 4 years old. George is a cripple. "Some people say I crippled him, but it is not so. When he

the people of Faris as a desperado of the worst kind,—a low, mean, sneaking scoundrel, who had been engaged in numerous fights and cutting affrays. Only a few years ago he stabbed James Cunningham so severely that his life was despared of, and Johnson had a marrow escape from the gallows.

Within five minutes after the murder was committed, Johnson was arrested by City-Marshal A. W. Owens, and placed in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Will Stemons, who conveyed hin to jail, after searching his person for the weapon with which the murder was committed, belong the search of the search of the conveyed hin to jail, after searching his person for the weapon with which the murder was committed, belong the search of the

me, I would not be here. But I have no friends.

R.—Well, Harry, is there anything I can do for you?

P.—No; it is too late for any one to do anything for me.

The Hon. George Hunt, his attorney, returned from Springlield last night, and this morning was admitted to see Johnson. Mr. Hunt informed Johnson that there was no hope for him. The Governor positively refused to interfere, and that he must prepare for death. There was no longer any hope. On hearing this, Johnson, who had strong hopes of having his sentence commuted, broke down and cried like a child. His last hope was dashed to the ground by this intelligence. After his interview with Mr. Hunt his children were samitted to have

A PARTING INTERVIEW

with him. This interview was very sad and atfecting. The poor man was perfectly prostrated with grief and wept bitterly. This morning Divine services were held in the jail by Rev. J. Burks, of Vermillion, in the presence of a number of ladies. At 10 minutes of 1 o'clock Johnson was brought from the jail and led across the yard by Sheriff Holcomb and Deputy Sheriff Slemons. He wore black pants, light vest, dark gray coat, and a dark-colored straw hat. He crossed the jail yard with a firm step, and

WALKED UP THE SCAPPOLD-STAIRS FIRMLY, and took his seat on the north side of the door. The death-warrant was read by Deputy Slemons. At its conclusion, Sheriff Holcomb asked Johnson if he had anything to say. He rose, taking his cigar between his fingers, and spoke as follows:

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Prayer was offered by the Rev. James Burks, who attended the condemned man. He shook hands with those on the scaffold. Johnson stood up, and Sheriff Holcomb and Deputy Slemons proceeded to bind Johnson's arms and legs. While they were binding him he said, "Gentlemen, it is a good thing to take a man's life for what he did not do on purpose." The black cap was then drawn over his head, and the noose adjusted. Sheriff Holcomb cut the rope of the trap-door, and at five minutes past 1 o'clock the body shot downward through the air with a sickening thud, and

ALL WAS OVER.

The unfortunate man had pald the penalty of his crime. The fall was 6 feet 10 inches, breaking his neck, and death was instantaneous. The body was allowed to hang six minutes, when it was examined by Drs. Massic and Tenbrook, who pronounced life extinct. At 16 minutes past 1 the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, the gates were thrown open, and people permitted to see it.

About sixty persons witnessed the execution.

THE DAILY RECORD.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

PRORIA, Ill., June 23.—Late last night a young man named George N. Tucker, while on his way home, was stopped by a couple of men on North Madison street, knocked down, and robbed of his watch and a small amount of money.

on North Madison street, knocked down, and robbed of his watch and a small amount of money. About an hour afterwards, some men discovered his body on the sidewalk, earned him home, and sent for a surgeon. To night his life is despaired of, and the chances are decidedly against his recovery. There is not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the dastardly deed. Our city is now infested with a gang of desperate men whose depredations are of nightly occurrence.

**WAS IT MURDHR!*

**East Saginaw, Mich., June 28.—A mysterious tragedy is just now agritating Richfield, Genesee County. A man named Galick was found in a vacant but furnished house last night with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was lying on a bed with a razor loosely grasped in one hand, it was supposed that he had committed suicide, but portions of his whiskers were found in another portion of the building, and clothing saturated with blood in the stove. This leads to the suspicion that he was murdered. Members of his own family are suspected, and officers are investigating.

THE SHADOW OF WINSLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, June 23.—It appears that the man Nariam Smith, who months ago was ordered to be extradited for a murder committed in Detroit, was only taken as far as Sandwich, and there lodged in jall. The present state of uncertainty upon the extradition question between Great Britain and the United States has led counsel for the prisoner to apply to the Court of Chancery for Smith's discharge. The application were made, it would be considered on its merits.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

then I am preparing for the worst, if the worst must come."

Reporter—"Have you made any preparation for the other world!"

"Well, I have been doing the best I could to prepare for the other world. I think I have experienced some change. I think I was converted some three weeks ago, and I think of joining the Christian Church, and will be baptized some time this week. [Johnson was baptized methods and gentlemen have called on me since I was sentenced. Mr. Hart, the minister of the Christian Church, has called on me twice. Mr. Gay, the minister of the Methodist Church, and Gay the minister of the men range of

The control of the present state of the control of

ACTORS.

Some Facts Regarding the aries Paid Them.

What the Prominent Ladies Gentlemen of the Profession Receive.

Years of Hard Work Necessar Secure Living Wages.

Their Paths Are Not Ust Strewn with Flowers. Mr. Daly's "Pique" Saves Him Probable Bankruptey.

The Managers See Hard Ti as Well as Other Folks.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
New York, June 19.—One of our morning pers recently published an article purporting of the salaries received. pers recently published an article purporting a correct account of the salaries receive leading actors and actresses. As everything anything relative to the dramatic profession pears to be in great demand, the article altud was widely copied in the newspapers. Any more erroneous than the figures it gave scarcely have been concocted. According to statement, it is more profitable to be a davication lady at one of our popular the than a Cabinet Minister or President of the UStates, while a fascinating comedian et an income which a. Prince of the might envy. I suspect the article question was inspired, if not actually we by one of the ladies of the profession, for it trives to show that ladies receive better sathan the gentlemen. For instance, R Davenport is credited with receiving \$750 week; Rose Eytinge with \$350; Clara Morris \$600; and so on through a long list of actre but few of whom possess more than a local re

Recognizing that many of the statement incorrect. I have faken the trouble to "interseveral managers upon the subject, and belobe found as accurate a statement regarding arrange of well-known members of the profession of their contracts with the managers.

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PANNY DAVENPORT,
leading lady at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, we to-day the favorite and most popular actre
New York, receives \$200 per week. In addithe manager provides her dresses for the pring their street of the prince which she plays, as he does for the ladies of his company. That is to say, Mr. is determined that the pieces he presents be well dressed, and, fearing that of the ladies may lack the requisite or means, he provides the dresses are before as he expects will have long runs. of the ladies may lack the requisite or means, he provides the dresses such pieces as he expects will have long runs. "Pique," now nearing its 300th represents he has dressed the ladies twice, they appear new contumes on the 100th night. Except in of this character, the ladies provide their dresses.
Clara Morris, the very talented actress, whosering from disease, and has not played for easons, receives \$200 per week when playir "leading lady."

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808E STINGE, so long at the head of the Union Square com also receives \$200 per week. I read with pa sorrow this morning of he attempted suic such it was at Milwaukeer e.ently. Thouss theatre-goers, who have looked with adminon-her artistic performances, will be grie the heart to learn that there is a skeleton closet which could make her prefer death proud position in the dramatic profession, have heretofore been ramors that her do life was not a happy one, but if be aught unpleasant in her social relations, hope the details may not be dragged befoundlie. Let us rather, enjoy the rare pleathinking of her solely as a great artist, one ceptional nower, who, by her own striving a own genius, has reached the top round of the solely as a great artist, one ceptional ladder. Lot us not have our of our favored.

Adah Dyas receives \$150 a week; Kate Cla last season received \$100, but, as she is constaint of the proving in her etyle, and made one or two "nits" during the season, she will probably ceive \$150 on her re-engagement. Boas Han very useful lady, whose services have been un estimated, receives \$100. Sans Jewett, the jedamsel who claims every blace she visits at mative city, receives \$100 a week, will probability of more to come next see the production of the probability of more to come next see the fed seed of the production of the probability of more to come next see the Grand of the profusion, and who later the higher wall the profession, and who later the higher wall the profession, and who later to their positions. These are the ladies who treas severe appears addition, they have andergone as eavere appears addition, they have andergone as eavere appears addition, they have andergone as eavere appears way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I way up, as seen battle in their life struggles. I will be seen the seen of the profession the manufactor of the seen seful animated frames, made to grades of the profession of the little end of noth or those useful animated frames, made to ground all years and the seen there are any number, and thousands more early and they are their made conferers are early number, and thousands more early the seen and they and their made conferers are early number, and thousands more early the seen and they are their made conferers are early number, and thousands more early their profusion in the light of necessary nuisanness. AMONG THE GENTILERS.

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JOE JEFFERSON AND SOTHERN are instances of lucky hits of this character pre with his Ris Van Winkle and the other has idiotic Dandreary. Both are mous and rich, yet no one wank either beside Both, Bar R. L. Davenport, as actors. Those last m

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Proceed Dispoich to The Tribuna.

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Special Dispatch to The Bud.

Supparison Bridge, Canada Side, June 23.

—Three men, 'attempting to smuggle some packages into Canada, were arrested here yesterday. One of the parcels contained a complete set of bank-burglar's tools. While the the customs authorities were examining the parcels, one of the men ran out of the Custom-House and escaped to the woods. The other two were up for examination to-day. Their trial is to be continued to-morrow. The men are from New York, and intended to commence

sto be commence operations at Toronto.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WILKESBARRE, Fa., June 23.—The prosecution of the Ring which has been plundering the public funds couldnuss to drag along. To-day, ex-County Treasurer Courtright pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling over \$19,000 of State funds. At this stage of the proceedings Assistant Attorney-General Gilbert took charge of the case, and sentence has been deferred until the September term of Court. Mr. Courtight has secured bail in the sum of \$20,000.

LINCINNATI, O., June 23.—A mob of masked then appeared at the jail at Burlington, Boons County, Ky., last night, obtained the keys from the jailer, and took out a colored man named Williams, awaiting trial on a charge of murder. They were preparing to hang him when he got away and rao, but was shot and badly wounded. The mob then recaptured the prisoner, hung him to a tree, and riddled the body with bullets.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Bowman Varney, aged 65 years, formerly of Maine, died in the City Prison this afternoon from the effects of an overdose of morphine prescribed by Dr. V. E. Robinson, of Carroliton. The doctor was found intoxicated, and was locked up to await the result of the inquest.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Baltinone, Md., June 23.—Robert Davis and his wife, who arrived in Hartford County yesterday from Michigan, were arrested on a charge of murdering their uncle, Hugh Abernethy, in that State, in March last.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Ven P. Armstrong, wealthy merchant, was married to-day to Mrs. Salite Ward Hunt, of the famous Ward family.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—Steamship Scythia,
trom New York, arrived. Mr. Stephens' Inability to Write.

Mr. Stephens' Inability to Write.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicis indulges in the following bit of facetiousness: "The Darien Timber Gazette says: 'Mr. Stephens is daily improving in health. He is now able to write.' This is not true. If we did not know the editor of the Darien Timber Gazette to be a conscientious and hard-working journalist, we should any that he had been vaccinated with the virus of Annanias and Sapphira. Mr. Stephens is not able to write.' He never was able to write, and he never will be able to write. If the editor of the Darien Timber Gazette had ever reserved a letter from the Georgia Commoner would never have made such an all is office had ever set up any of the Componer's manuscript they would have insisted pon either a strike or a retraction. Mr. tephens does not 'write.' He doesn't understand the first principles of the art. He has ever learned a single rule of chirography; or, he has, scorns the knowledge as a hungry crise does a bag of buck-shot. When he feels ke corresponding with any one of his numerous iends and admirers, he simply dips his pen in the link barrel, puts a galvanie battery in comunication with his endow, and turns the crank, he result is a scrawl which, by comparison, ould make Horace Greeley a writing aster, and convert the manuscript of loss into copper-plate. The famous plantat, Talleyrand, asserted that speech as made to conceal thought, far as his individual experience is concerned. Stephens is eminently correct. No man has the heat of the case that missive was an essay upon the proper obvance of the Fourth of July. We beg again remind the editor of the Timber Gazett that Stephens is not now, never was, and never be 'able to write.'"

Some Facts Regarding the Sal-

ACTORS.

aries Paid Them. What the Prominent Ladies and Gentlemen of the Profession Receive.

Years of Hard Work Necessary to Secure Living Wages.

their Paths Are Not Usually Strewn with Flowers. Mr. Daly's " Pique " Saves Him from

Probable Bankruptcy. The Managers See Hard Times as Well as Other Folks.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, June 19.—One of our morning papers recently published an article purporting to give a correct account of the salaries received by leading actors and actresses. As everything and anything relative to the dramatic profession appears to be in great demand, the article alluded to see widely couled in the new receiver. anything relative to the dramatic profession appears to be in great demand, the article alluded to say widely copied in the newspapers. Anything more erroneous than the figures it gave could starcely have been concocted. According to that sintement, it is more profitable to be a dashing "leading lady" at one of our popular theatres than a Cabinet Minister or President of the United States, while a fascinating comedian enjoys an income which a Prince of the blood might envy. I suspect the article in question was inspired, if not actually written, by one of the ladies of the profession, for it contrives to show that ladies receive better slaries than the gentlemen. For instance, Fanny Davenport is credited with receiving 8760 per week; Rose Eytinge with \$350; Clara Morris with \$500; and so on through a long list of actresses, but few of whom possess more than a local reputation.

Recognizing that many of the statements were incorrect, I have talien the trouble to "interview" several managers upon the subject, and below will be found as accurate a statement regarding the sarnings of well-known members of the profession as can be obtained without a positive examination of their contracts with the managers.

PANNY DAVENFORT,

Leading lady at the Fifth Avenne Theatre, who is to-day the favorite and most popular actress in the work of the profession planet which she plays, as he does for the other hides of his company. That is to say, Mr. Daly is determined that the pieces he presents shall be well dressed, and, fearing that some of the ladies may lack the requisite taste or means, he provides the dresses for the profession places as he expects will have long runs. For "The Woo Orphans" and one or two other. The state of the ladies may lack the requisite taste or means, he provides the dresses for the profession as a can be obtained without a positive examination of their contracts with the managers.

PANNY DAVENFORT,

Leading lady at the Fifth Avenne Theatre, who is to-day the favorite and most popular actress in the

or means, he provides the dresses for such pieces as he expects will have long runs. For "Pique," now nearing its 200th representation, he has dressed the ladies twice, they appearing in he has dressed the indices twice, they appearing in new costumes on the 100th night. Except in plays of this character, the ladies provide their own dresses. Clara Morris, the very talented actress, who is suffering from disease, and has not played for two seasons, receives \$200 per week when playing as "leading lady."

Clara Morris, the very talented actress, who is suffering from disease, and has not played for two seasons, receives \$200 per week whon playing as "leading lady."

ROSE EYTINGE,
so long at the head of the Union Square company, also receives \$200 per week. I read with pain and sorrow this morning of her attempted suicide (if such it was) at Milwaukeer e.ently. Thousands of theatre-goers, who have looked with admiration upon her artistic performances, will be grieved to the heart to learn that there is a skeleton in her closet which could make her prefer death to her proud position in the dramatic profession. There have heretofore been romors that her domestic life was not a happy one, but if there be aught unpleasant in her social relations, let us hope the details may not be dragged before the public. Let us, rather, enjoy the rare pleasure of thinking of her solely as a great artist, one of exceptional power, who, by her own striving and her own genius, has reached the top round of the professional ladder. Let us not have our pleasant ecollections of her, or any of our favorites, clouded by the knowledge that there were unpleasant events "behind the scenes," which our knowledge of can neither prevent nor atone for. If the public could have its way, she would never know a sorrowful moment, but, as it cannot, spare it the knowledge which could only sadden it. These three prominent ladies frequently go out upon "starring" tours, at which times they make the best arrangements they can with their managers, usually playing for a percentage of the receiper rather than for a stated sum. Those percentages are regulated by the attractiveness or the necessities of the stars and, the liberality of the manager. Fanny Davenport is usually successful in her starring tours, and has cleared as much as \$1,500 a week for her share of the profits. But, of course, this is exceptional, and the beautiful Fanny would greatly prefer a permanent engagement by the year at \$200 per week than to endure the fatigues and take the chance

had for the asking. They do not count as netresses, but they and their male conferes are reckoned among the "little people," and regarded by the profession in the light of necessary anisances.

AMONG THE GENTLEMEN of the profession the scale of salaries is equally varied. "Stars" get all they can, usually claiming the lion's share to an extent that leaves the manager and his regular company but a smail portion of the profits. This, however, has been much changed of late years, and we have less of the "starring" system, but more organized traveling companies, selected for the purpose of presenting certain specialties in the best possible manner. By this means the provinces frequently have the privilege of witnessing the finest acting, and of seeing popular plays as well put upon the stage as is done in the larger cities. Actors in regular companies are no longer engaged for certain lines of business, such as "old men," "juvenile business," etc., but are engaged to act such parts as the management shall see fit to assign them. It is, of course, the manager's interest to get out of his actors the very best part that is in them. They are paid according to their shilly to act and to please.

JOIN BROUGHAM,

the popular actor and play-writer, receives \$200 a week; as does James Lewis, the very funny comedian of that establishment; Charles Fisher, the warrable and genial "old man," who has just baken a wife of 19, gets \$150 a week; baiding who was what was known as a "low comedian" at the time of the flood, is housed in Daly's ark at \$80 a week; John Gilbert has \$150; C. R. Thorne, leading man at the Union Square, gets \$225 per week; George Clarke, at one time a favorite, in his best days received \$125,—managers did not regard him with as much lawer as did a few idilotic school-igrids; Montague is another of those favorites of love-sick girls, and, as he drew money to the honse in spite of his badacting, was paid \$225 a week; \$000 a week; Becket, consedian, formerly of Lydia Thompson's leg company, gets \$125, but is a

actor.

JOE JEFFERSON AND SOTHERN

tre instances of lucky hits of this character, the
spe with his Rip Yan Winkle and the other with
his idiotic Dundreary. Both are famons and rich, yet no one would
hink either beside Booth, Barrett,

are actors in the truest sense of the word, having made genius wait upon the tedious processes of intelligent study and hard work, each one of them being familiar with the very drudgery of the profession. Sothern and Jefferson were, indeed, excellent stock actors, but neither possessed the genius to achieve what lucky accidents have done for both. As Charles O Conor and William M. Evarts have honestly and fairly earned the first honors of their profession, so have Booth, Barrett, and Davenport achieved equal honors in theirs, and by precisely the same processes,—hard work, years of study, and enthusiastic devotion to their art.

A WORD ABOUT STARS.

processes,—hard work, years of study, and enthusiastic devotion to their art.

A WORD ABOUT STARS.

Edwin Booth is our greatest, and the most profitable to every manager except himself. As a manager, he falled utterly in a pecuniary sense, losing a hard-carned fortune of his own, and involving others. As an actor, he earns almost fabulons sums, and is also a profitable card to play. In a five weeks' engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre he made \$28,000 for himself, and Mr. Daly realized a handsome sum also. Booth usually gets one-half of the gross receipts during his engagements. During his recent tour of the Southern States he received \$600 for each performance. The tour was a most successful one, Mr. Booth's march through the South being a perfect ovation. People in that section sees to little good acting, they received him with open arms and emptied their purses at his feet.

LAWEENCE BARKETT is also an attractive star, but in a lesser degree than Booth. He gets a percentage of receipts,—one-half after expenses, I am told. I am informed that in his last engagement at Booth's, during the run of "Julius Casar," he received \$1,000 a week, and Davenport \$750. These are rumors, for which I do not vouch by any means, but as Barrett, Davenport, Bangs, and the scene-painters were all these was to "Julius Casar," and as it enjoyed a most successful run, I think very likely the three actors named shared liberally in the receipts. E. L. Davenport usually receives \$500 a week when he plays, but that has not been so often of late in New York as the public could wish.

LESTER WALLACK

storinful cloud of night.

And I have watched the restless splendor of your face, alight with love,

As from your soul the swift thoughts come and go in passionate appeal to mine;

And I have answered back those sweet, unspoken words, and beard your low

Heart-whisper, ''It is well,''—the voiceless murmur of a love too deep to speak. Enna.

The affair was quite a little comedy in some aspects, and ended, as all comedies should, with everybody made happy.

"Belinda" had been married many years, and her old admirer was approaching 30, when he met with a young lady of 22 who produced a strong impression upon him. She was a little above the medium height, slender, but elegantly formed. A fair complexion, with a delicate that of the rose, large hazel eyes, full on life and feeling, and luxuriant hair of a rich, soft auburn, formed a combination of attractions which was eminently calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor. In addition to all this, the lady was admirably graceful; she rode, danced, and moved with elegant ease, and sang and played on the harpsichord very sweetly. Add still to these accomplishments the possession of excellent good sense, very considerable cultivation, a warm heart, and a considerable context of the lady's residence, in the County of Charles City. It was called "The Forest," and the name of the lady warms, and had married, in her 17th year, Mr. Bathurst Skelton, who, dying in 1768, let his young wife a widow at 19. As the three years of mourning began to expire, the beautiful young lady found herself besieged at "The Forest" by numerous visitors. Of these, three were favorites with the fair Mrs. Skelton, so the fair Mrs. Skelton with a construction was a construction by the fair Mrs. Skelton's door-step, but, hearing Jefferson's

no reception at all. The fires were all out, the servants had gone to bed, and the place was as dark and silent as the grave. Conducting his wife to the little pavilion, which was the only part of the bouse habitable at the time, Jefferson proceeded to kindle a fire and do the honors. On a shelf behind some books part of a bottle of wine was discovered; and this formed the supper of the bridegroom and the bride. Far from being annoyed or discomfited by their reception, however, it only served for a topic of jest and laugter. The young lady was as lighthearted as a bird, and sent her clear voice ringing through the dreary little pavilion as gayly as she had ever done in the cheerful drawingroom of "The Forest;" and thus the long hours of the winter night fied away like minutes, winged with laughter, merriment, and song.—John Esten Cooke in Harper's Magazine for July.

CABMEN.

In London and in Paris.

New to the life of London streets, I was prepared to do battle with cabby there in the same way I had so often fought with the hackmen of New York. At the end of my first drive in a hansom I asked, "What's your fare?"

"I'll leave it to you, sir," said cabby, respectfully.

fully.

"No. Don't leave it to me, for I know nothing about it. What's your fare?"

"Why, sir, I'd be very much obliged to you for a 'arf crown, sir."

"What?" I spoke up sharply, looking daggers at him.

"What?" I spoke up sharply, looking daggers at him.

He sprang from his perch with a bound that was like a flash, and bending obsequiously, said in a low, insinuating, musical tone (so unlike a hack-driver!), "I said, sir, that I should be very much obliged for a 'arf a crown, sia."

"Why, you haven't the impudence to tell me you expect 10 shillings for such a trip as this!" I shouted.

"Oh we sit "very gon'th.

by the company of the off late in New York as the public couls when the control with the co

riage with us this fine day!"-Wirt Sikes in the Galaxy for July.

The St. Bernard race. They take to everybody. This has been shown by a famous suit just over at Geneva. An inn-keeper in the canton of Vaud raised two St. Bernard puppies, twins, and as like as two peas. They were superb creatures, yellow and white and black, and striped like tigers. One of the pups was named "Tiger," the other "Lion." One was sold to the proprietor of the hotel Byron, at Chillon; the second to an inn-keeper at Geneva. But the first made so much noise about the Hotel Byron that the guests complained, and the proprietor gave his dog to a friend in Geneva, a manufacturer of vermouth. Tiger and Lion were thus inhabitants of the same city; both were of independent dispositions, and both left their domiciles at about the same time, and took to roving. Both masters searched for their dogs, and after a time Tiger or Lion was found and brought to the manufacturer of vermouth. A man rushed off to the inn-keeper to say that the dog he mourned was then at the vermouth factory, and he went at once to claim him. Thenfollowed discussions as to reals, then a charge of robbery entered against the vermouth man. When the case came into court both men seemed to be right, and both were noted as good citizens and men of honor and probity. The Judge was perplexed, but mindful of the Judgment of Solomon, ordered the dog to appear in court. The supposition was that he would recognize his master, and the persons were arranged in the most careful way for the entry of the witness. Tiger or Lion, a splended beast, some 3 feet in height, entered the court-room with majesty, went up the aisle as if quite at home, smiled at one of the parties to the suit and then upon the other, showing no particular fondness for either; then laid his nose familiarly upon the arm of the clerk, into whose honest face he looked for a moment; then was clearly an uncertain witness, and after several vain attempts to make him notice one or the other of the parties, he was given up. He answered indifferently to the name of Tiger on Lion. The heari

The story of Charley Ross, the stolen child, has been written by his father, Christian K. Ross, and will shortly be published by John E. Potter & Co.. of Philadelphia, as a subscription book. It will be illustrated with portraits of Charley Ross, himself, and of other stolen children, fac similes of the wbductors' letters, and an account of the various measures of search adopted, with their often curious episodes.

LA DAME BLANCHE.

From "Ueber Land and Meer," by E. Vocano.

The ducal residence of Gerolstein is situated in the bottom of a charming valley; it is neither big nor noise, and all its streets converge to the ducal castle, the most beautiful building of the residence—stately and grand—built in the most ceremonious rococo style a la Versailles. Pleasant walks lead from the castle to the parks outside of the aits. side of the city. Close to the castle stands the also magnificent but more modern palace of the Countess of Sauran, who has been by morganatic marriage the wife of the late Duke Ernest and borne to him two sons, who were brought the as Counte of Sauran and experience to the parts of Sauran and experience to the parts of Sauran and experience to the parts of Sauran and experience to the parks of the p and borne to him two sons, who were brought us as Counts of Sauran, and appointed to high offices at Court. They had no claim to the suc-cession, since from the first right-handed marriage of the late Duke with a Princess of Memlingen of the late Duke with a Frincess of memingen issued the Crown Prince Franciscus, now reigning as Duke Franciscus XIV. It is true he was sickly, in consequence of the fatigue caused by his studious sojourns in Paris and in Italy; but his studious sojourns in Paris and in Italy; but the succession was provided for, since a week ago his wife, the handsome Duchess Helena, nee Princess Lauingen Hallerstein, had borne him a Prince, who was named Erne, after his grandfather. The little baby, the future Duke of Gerolstein, was thriving exceedingly well. He was as healthy as as a gold-fish in the pond, and as fresh as a rosebud in summer. His illustrious mother was radiant with happiness and, although still a little weak, she would not let the child from her arms all day long, and gave it a thousand sweet names. Only nights the little Duke slept in his own room under the charge and care of his bonne, the Princess Larghetto, and of his nurse, a fresh-looking peasant girl from the Black Forest.

It was a sultry, vaporous midsummer night. The whole little residence of Gerolstein slept the sleep of the righteous. The sentinel in front of the castle was slumbering standing, both arms resting on his gun. The hunting dogs lay coiled up like ropes in their kennel, and were now and then barking low in their sleep. The weather-cock on the battlement of the castle likewise slept soundly and motionless; not the least breeze stirring the atmosphere. The flowers in the park with closed cups bent their drowsy heads to the carth, and the white statues between the dark green shrubs appeared even more motionless than in the daytime. Even the paving-stones seemed to sleep, since they had no footsteeps to echo back in the lifeless streets.

In their high tester-beds the Duke and the Duchess slept the feverish sleep of sickly persons, and in his princely room slept the little Prince in his cradle trimmed with blue silk and gold tassels,—the Baroness Larghetto on her couch, and the nurse in her wide, comfortable, casy-chair. The night-lamp seemed to open an eye only occasionally and shut it again immediately. Even the fountain in the market-place gurgled sleepily away into the moonlit summer night.

All at once the officiating Chamberlain, who It was a sultry, vaporous midsummer night.

gurgled steeply away into the control of the castle, and dreamed in a bay-window of a duel, uttered a piercing cry and rose staggering.

At this cry, a groom with convulsively-opened eyes, moved out of his room, and saw the white trail of a female figure disappearing at the end of the carridor.

of the currain.

of the currain.

of the currain.

of the currain.

"For God's sake, Jasmin, stay with me. Did you also see!"

"Womm!"

"Womm!"

"Womm!"

"Wo base the Dame Blanche!"

"The Dame Blanche! If I saw her! Let me for the Dame Blanche! If I saw the Dame Blanche!"

"The Dame Blanche! If I saw her! Let me for the Dame Blanche! If I saw her! Let me for the Dame Blanche!"

"Stought and the same!" Jasmin said, moaning and guashing this teeth. "O, Herr Baron, and guashing his teeth. "O, Herr Baron, Blanche! You know well enough the the White Lady only appears when to the moss high house a—s—case of death is impending. God have merey on us!"

"Amen!" trembled the pale Chamberian. "You are right, Jasmin, we must make no noise about it, lest our most high sovereins should stopper of a smelling bottle! Tou try, Jasmin, perhaps you can open it."

"If I don't know how, Herr Baron, my hand is so shaky. O my God, upon whom will it fall! They say that often also they that see the gloot are to die!"

"But I saw quite near and distinctly. I was slumbering—suddenly theard something rustle. I awoke, and saw the White-Lady fooding past me!—she was terribly tall—and dressed just the same as on her picture in the Knights' fall. You had he had been the same as on her picture in the Knights' fall. You had he had been the same as on her picture in the Knights' fall. You had he had been the same as on her picture in the Knights' fall. You had he had been the same as on her picture in the Knights' fall. You had he had he

his life was also extinguished, like a burned ware candle.

The oldest son of the Countess Sauran succeeded now to the throne. On the day of investiture, as the old Countess was walking with long velvet trail through the corridor of the castle, the Chamberlain, who just happened to be in waiting again, sollioquized: "Strange, how the Duke's mother resembles the Dame Blanche as she appeared to me that night!" INSTRUCTION.

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per returning the same to the Tribune office will re-

M ISSING-OTTO NEWHOUSE, AGED 22 YKARS, about 5 feet 11 inches tall, dark complexion. full face, no whiskers, had on dark sult of clothes, basket goods, sliver watch and chain; bookkeeper by trade. Any information will be thankfully received by H. NEWHOUSE, 121 Newberry-av., or at Detective head-quarters, City Hall. quarters, City Ball.

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hicago; \$15 down and \$5 mouthly; cheapest properly
market, and shown free; abstract free; lo-cent train
ready on. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4. already on. IRA BROWN, 442 Lasalle-st., Room s.

I'OR SALE-\$1.000 WILL, BUY A 7-ROOM COTTAG
and lot at Evanston: \$200 down, and \$15 month
or balance; also new 2-story 13-room house and ty
lots at Perik Ridge, \$1,500 only \$250 down, and \$5
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notes at Perik Ridge, \$1,500 only \$250 down, and \$5
notes at Perik Ridge, \$1,500 only \$250 down.

above places. IRA BROWN, 162 LaSalic-st., Room to The SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY, neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms; houses to reut; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent rulina. A BENNETT, Agent, southeast correr Monroe and Market-sta.

POR SALE—8000 CASH WILL BUY 3 LOTS (CORner) near city limits, worth \$600. Good title and abstract to date. MORTON CULVER, 103 Randolph-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—BOSIRABLE INVESTMENT—NORTH shore lands—We have 200 acres or over of high, rolling, well-timbered land on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad; the best located for investment or subdivision this side of Lake Forest, which we offer for a few days at very low figures. This is well worth the stiention of capitalists. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalic-st.

LASAIG-8.

POR SALE-LOTS AND ACRES ADJOINING CUL-rer & Johnson's Addition to Giencoe (in Sec. 7) for SAM per acre. See me before purchasing in Giencoe. SMODER SCIENCE SEE ME before purchasing in Glencoe.

IIA BROWN. 142 Lasalic-st.

POR SALE—OR IRENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Regiewood: first-class neighborhood: neardepots. Also, very fine residence in South Evanston.

TILLOTSON BROS., 22 Washington-st.

POR SALE—44 ACRES OF THE BEST GARDENing land in Cook County, cheap. 30 acres unimprovident in the Cook County, cheap. 150 acres acrefice
on Taylor-st., near Leavitt, very cheap. Large tracts
of fine land very cheap. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearbornst., Room 10.

POR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND
acre property, 5 to 200 acres, within 25 miles from
Chicago, at bargains. G. C. WHIPPLE, 132 Clark-st.

POR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES WITH MODBEIL 48 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POB SALE—51,600 WILL BUY A GOAD SANDY. I clean farm of 80 acres in Quincy, Wia, with the growing crops on 20 acres; also, 40 acres of marsh (stry) and on an adjoining section, and three good colonics of bees. On the farm are a good barn, a good stable; and carriage-house, good granary, pig-pen, work-shop, a genteel 1½ story house, well finland, painted, with blinds outside. For any other particulars address ALBERT WOOD, Quincy, Wia, or call on P. G. Stroud, Esq., Kilbourn City, Wis. FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 640 ACRES of good farming land in Newton County, Ind., near Momence; only 60 miles from Chicago; parily un-der fence and in cultivation. Inquire of T. C. WILL-IAMS, 4th LaSale-et., basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, FOR CASH CUSTOM er, a good brick house, with modern improve ments, on corner, or if inside, with 80-foot lot. Ad dress with particulars EDMUND A. CUMMINGS, III and 131 L83alle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays - Horsea, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. IS, Nos. the and 198 Kast Washington at. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at orivate sale.

A T 218 WABASH-AV. LIGHT FAMILY CAR-riages, buggles, phaetons, etc. The largest variety in Chicago, and selling at very low prices. G. L. BRADLEY.

BRADLEY.

A TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS, AS GOOD AS NEW, made by the best maker in the country, to be soid at haif its cost. Apply at 518 Wabash-av.

A N ASSORTMENT OF TRACK SULKIES, SKELE-ton wagons, gentlemen's road wagons, at reduced prices. The Novelty Carriage Works, 60 W. Madison-st.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES CARRIAGES, BUGGRES, burnesses, Mondays, Tuesslays, and Fridays, at 10 s. m. WREN & CO., 192 and 194 Washington-st. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A PAIR OF VERY fine ponies, well broken to harness or saddle; color, black and bay; weight, 600 and 600 pounds; been driven together for over 1 year; price, \$150; part time to right party. Address X YZ. Tribune office. FOR SALE—ONE GOOD FAMILY OR BUSINESS horse, color sorrel. 6 years of age; warranted sound and kind in every res; 6 t, and sold for no no fault, only on account of sickness. Apply at 19 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

between Wabasa and Michigan-ava.

TORSALE—HORSE HARNESS BUSINESS BUGGY,
I painters scaffold, ropes, ladders, cheap. Address
E9, Tribune office.

TORSALE—A SIDE SPRING TOP BUGGY, COAN
and Tenbrocke make, in good condition, cheap for
each to be a different stable, 145 bouth Sancathon to the company of the condition of the country of t

cash. W. B. DWIGHT'S livery stable, 145 South oan gamon-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MATCHED CARRIAGE TEAM. Also a road team: will be sold single or together. RAIS a road team will be sold single or together. RAIS a road team will be sold single or together. RAIS a road team will be sold single or together. RAIS T. LYMAN.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SQUARE BOX TOP-buggy, at a bargain, at Milchel's, 881 Lako-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN-WAGON, from axies, used but fittle. Inquire of D. C. LEACH, American Express Barna, on Fourth-av., south of Van Buren-st. O'NE LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON FOR \$90; ONE Twelfthet. SPLENDID PASTURE FOR HORSES AT MY FARM.
Taken out and relurned free; terms low; 18 miles from city. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

Trom city. Address C. B. EASTON, Decreicid, III.

ZEND YOUR CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGOns, for painting and repairing. Tires set from 50
to 75 cents cach, all seasoned stock, at MARTIN'S carriage shop, 47 Wells-st.

WWE HAVE IN STOCK SEVERAL BERLIN
tyles and finest in Chicago. Pennyor & Co., 502
Wabash-av.

Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CHESTNUT MARES TO weigh from 600 to 700, good roadsters, kind and cheap, for cash. Address where can be seen, D 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE FOR DELLVERY WAGON: must weigh about 1,200, be sound in every particular, good style, and fair traveler. Apply to CAR-BON, PREIR & CO., Madison and Peoria-sta., in foremon only.

wanted and the second state of the second stat WANTED-TO PURCHASE A GOOD SIZED HORSE or mare that can trot inside 3 minutes; must be young and grutic, and for sale cheap. L. L. & CO., Tribune office.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 handolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, A DVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, East facilities, and the control of the cont Van Buren, near State-st.

CASH, OR CASH AND LAND GIVEN FOR CLEAN broken lots of groceries; do not miss this opportunity to realize on your surplus stock. J. BioCaLOW, 795 State.

M ONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PEB CENT IN Mems to suft; large first-class loans 7% per cent on chicago real estate. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON ANY GOOD COLLATER-BISE, Room 7 Otis Block.

PISKE, Room 7 Otis Block.

M ONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL-ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD &
COE, 195 LASsile-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 AND UPwards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent.
LYMAN & JACKSON, 38 Fortland Block. TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 AND OVER, at the very lowest current rates. W.M. WILLNER, Room 1, 129 Lassalte-st.

PER: CENT AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN O in sums of \$4.000 and apwards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 Lassalte-st.

Safle-st.

Safle-st.

PER CENT LOANS—\$5,000 OR OVER TO LOAN at 8 per cent on choice city property, and smaller amounts at 9 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$500 \$800, \$1,200, OR \$1,500 TO LOAN ON IMproved or unimproved city or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

\$10,000 \$5,000 OR OTHER SUMS TO LOAN TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$2,000 TO \$3,000 cash to engage in a safe, profitable manufacturing business where that amount can be made in the next five months and no risk. Address 0 79, Tribune office DARTNER WANTED-\$30,000-A SPECIAL PARTner wanted in an old established house of 25 years standing in this city. For further particulars apply to C. R. FIELD, 10 Fortland Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-THE RLGIN WATCH COMPANY'S movement, T. M. Avery, in coin silver case for \$10, at KENDALL'S, 242 State-st. FOR SALE-MEAL TICKETS AT A DISCOUNT FOR cash. Address H 60, Tribune office. T cash. Address H 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TENTS, CAMPING OUTFITS, WOOLers and rubber blankets, fire arms, military stores of all kinds. Government Goods Depot. Removed to 81 Randolphest.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FIRST-class banker's burglar-proof safe. Apply to T. C. WILLIAMS, 162 LaSsile-st., basement.

A GENTS WANTED-TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE; A for agents only; general information and instruction; tells who wants agents and what for; hird year; circulation over 10,000; on trial three months, 10 ets. As we employ no agents, and as one No. is very valuable to an agent, we send no samples free; unnecessary to sak it. JAMES P. SCOTT, 67 Dearbours & Chleago.

WANTED-MALE HELP. BOOK RESPECTS, CICRIS, at 6.
WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman by wholesale grocer; will pay \$1,000 per. Address D 1, Tibune oline.

WANTED-A NO. 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER
Who can also operate. Call at 200 North Clark-st. WANTED - A YOUNG, CHEAP TINNER. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BINDER, A GIRL or young man as foremas. Address E SO, Tribune WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CARVER AND PITCH-BY ANDERSON'S Dining room. WANTED-CARPENTER TO DO JOB OF WORK and take sewing machine in pay. DAVID E. COOK

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 RAILROAD MEN, 10 SAW-MILL hands, free fare; 10 farm hands. ANDREW J. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st. WANTED-SO RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Lows and littness: 30 quarrymen, 50 teams, 20 boarding bosses, and men to take contract on new work, at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO. WANTED-100 RAILHOAD LABORERS FOR IL-hands. Good ages paid. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st. WANTED-SAW MILL HANDS; GO TO-DAY, railroad laborers for Illinois; free fare; 8 farm hands. E. A. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sat.

Miscolinacous.

Wanted—Men to Skil The "Rotserold Tool" can opener, glass-cutter, and share or, also chromes, stationers, lessly, etc. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19. also chromon stationers, fewelry, etc. American Novelty Co., 1118 East Madison-et. Room 19.

WANTED—A FOUNG MAN LOCATED IN CHICAGO 19.

CARROLL STATES OF THE ACTION OF THE CHICAGO 19.

CARROLL STATES OF THE CHICAGO 19.

MANTED—AND STATES OF THE CHICAGO 19.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD TRAVELING agents calling upon the clothing trade West and South to introduce a special line of goods. Samples light. Address, with references, Woodward Manufacturing Company, Middletown; Conn., Box 1410.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE \$500 A month selling our letter copying book; any one that has a letter to write will buy fi; no press or water used; send stamp for circular. EXCELSION CO. 17 Tribune Building. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—STEP AROUND TO OUR WANTED—AGENTS—STEP AROUND TO HER WANTED—AGENTS—STEP AROUND TO HER WANTED—AGENTS—STEP AROUND TO GENERAL STEP AND THE COMPANY OF TABLE AGENTS. STEP AROUND TO FIRST OF TABLE AGENTS, STEP AROUND TO FIRST OF TABLE AGENTS, STEP AROUND TO FIRST OF TABLE AGENTS, STEP AROUND TO GENERAL STEP AND THE STEP AROUND TO GENERAL STEP AND THE STEP AROUND TO GENERAL STEP AROUND TO WANTED-A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN for office and porter work at Atherton House, 973 WANTED—A SMART BOY TO CLEAN AND with kerosene lamps; none but those who thoroughly understand need apply. THOMAS ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-et. 77 Dearborn-et.

WANTED-MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 6, COO TRIAL packages, worth \$1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States; we guarantee Hive men \$70 per week during the year. Address HAY & CO., Chicago. III.

WANTED-A RELIABLE MAN TO ACT AS JANitor and measurer in a banking office; single man preferred; must furnish best of references. Address H 38, Tribuna office. preterred; must furnish best of references, Address H 38. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY TO DO ERRANDS and make himself generally useful. Address in own handwriting AUDITOR, P. O. BOX 513.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO DRIVE A WAGON and sell four of the best selling articles in the market; to a man acquained with steam and mushiner; and willing to work a good chance is offered. Address O 18. Tribune office, stating experience, with reference, etc.

WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—LIVE MEN TO CANyass and sell to the g 0-sery stad in every State in the Uniced States. A new invention. Exclusive torritory given. Sample by mult 20:. Call or address 78 East Madison \$1. R iom 54: take clevator.

WANTED—RELIABLE YOUNG MAN CAN OB-Madison-st., R oin 54: take clevator.

WANTED— RELIABLE YOUNG MAN CAN OBtain a permanent and fucrative situation by loaning cumployer \$5.00. with good real estate security. Address before Monday, 163. Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN WITH
from \$800 to \$1.000 cash to take inside charge of
a well-established business. To a good mass I will give
\$1,200 per year, or an interest in business; best references given and required. Address D 71, Tribune office. MANTED-MEN TO SELL WIIIPS AND CANES for fairs, picnics, etc. CHICAGO WHIF PACTORY, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

WANTED-MULATTO BOY, 12 OR 14 YEARS, TO go in country and wait on ice cream tables and make himself useful. Call rear of 633 West Lake-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK good city references required. Inquire at 40 Laf WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, and do general housework in a private family. 1550 Pratrie-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work for a family of two persons. Must be a good cook, washer, and iroher. None but the best need apply. 301 Orchard-st. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework; private family. 359 East WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED-A GOOD NURSE-GIRL, AT 749 WASH-WANTED-A GIRL OVER 20 (NOT IRISH) To take care of an infant. Apply any time after 11 o'clock a. m., at 437 West Wrshington-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCE nurse to take care of two children. Apply, with references, at 2 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-MRS. BAKER'S RELIABLE FEMALE
employment offices for all kinds of domestics.
tie Wabain-av. and 60 Stato-st., northwest corner of
kandolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN II derstands bookkeeping; will work 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A MAN who has had in years' experience. Apply at 1764 Archer-av. Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG O man of 18 in tin-shop; has worked at the trade two years, or is willing to take any other kind of a job as reasonable wages. Address for one week, A. ENGLE-HARDT, West Lyons, iii.

Miscollameous.
SiTUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND WHATO ever, by a respectable young man not afraid to work.
Address WILLING, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENtiglish woman at general housework; no objection to
the country. 166 West Monroe-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS Cook in a small family: outside of the city preferred.
Please call Saturday at 104 Townsend-st.

Picase call Saturday at 104 Townsend-st.

NUITSES.

CITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNSes by an American girl, reduced and intelligent; bust
of references. Apply at 2:0 West Van Buren-st.

IZOUISEK CEPETS.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A WIDOWAS HOUSE.
Keeper, and two Scandinavian girls for general
housework. Call for three days at 78 North Habited.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
young person as housekeeper; a permanent situation
dealred. Call or address 60 State-st., in basement.

Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
first-class female help of all nationalities can be
suited at Mrs. LAPitiss"s, 384 West Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A STOCK A of goods to be closed out to settle an estate.—In order to settle up the estate of John A. Pitzer, decased, it becomes necessary to dispose of the stock of dry goods, clothing, books and shoes, and notions of John A. Pitzer & Son. It is a rure chance for some live man it of the property of the stock of the soppetite to the stock of the stock A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HALF OR whole interest in a note of 50 rooms centrally located and doing a No. 1 business. Address E 28, Tribune office.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STEAM PLOURING mill (merchant and custom), four run of burrs; also, with or without 20 acres into in good location; mill now reuted and running (lease expirey July 1); would exchange for a good farm: if not disposed of by Julyi will be for rent. Address T. ALSOP, Kikhart, Ik., or call on H. ALSOP, Stock Yards, Chicago. callon H. ALSOP, Stock-Yards Chicago.

FOR SALE-ICE-CREAM SALOON DOING GOOD business; sell cheap for cash. Inquire at 126 Kass Van Bures-st., in the restaurant.

ONE-THIRD OF A VALUABLE PATENT FOR sale, which gives the right to manufacture and seil in all of the States and Territories. Address D Si, Tribune office.

CONTENT STORY AND COMPLETE STOYE AND hardware store, with capital stock of \$1,400; everything. R. C. CONKLIN, residence 57 South Elizabeth-st.

DIVORCES QUIETLY AND LEGALLY OBTAINED for residents of any State in the Union. Personal appearance unnecessary. Fee after decree. Law and Divorce Agency. Boz 448, Chicago, Ill.

DivORCES-LEGAL ANYWHERE. OBTAINED INTO Incompatibility, residence, or personal presence, for incompatibility, etc.. Affidavit saffidient proof, fee after decree. G. R. SIMS, 37 Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; fegal everywhere; affidavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. It s. MAINTIN. Room S. 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. A. GOODRIUH, asterney-at-law, 124 Dearborn-et., Room I.

SEWING MACHINES.

A LL KINDS, ASSORTMENT THE LABGEST AND A finest in the city. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, at GEORGE P. GOR 4 CO.'S, 69 and 70 Wabash-av.

F. LEGANT SE WING MACHINES, ALL RIND AND MACHINES, AND MACHINES, ALL RIND AND MACHINES, AND MACHINES, ALL RIND AND MACHINES, AND

The Tribune.

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may be made either by draft, express,
er, or in registered letters, at our risk.

rred, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel ered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. Republican party has now placed its national and platform before the people. The chaulos ential canvass will be one of the most exciting portant that has ever occurred in this country mas should be furnished with full and correct poinformation. In order to supply this part, the poinformation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will pent's campaign a commencing immediately, and continuing the protection in protection in protection in the continuing and continuing an

dolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En-nent of the Union Square Company. "Ferreol." Book and evening.

Wood's Museum.

Monroe street, between Dearborn and
"Miriam's Crime" and "Peggy Green." Aft Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performee. "Queen Lib." Afternoon and evening.

Lake Front.

Foot of Washington street. Howe's London Circusternoon and evening. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

nbacks at the New York Gold Exshange yesterday closed at 89%.

The Weather Bureau predicts that there will be little change in temperature in this

Our dispatches state that the Consuls fro France, Spain, and the United States, sta-soned at Quebec, have "protested against seing outranked by ordinary civic dignitarie on public occasions." The precious pouter pigeon who is doing the United States' ess might be in better busi-

Mr. BLAINE has been ordered by his physinge of climate and scene, and to betake self to a course of absolute and undisturbed rest from politics, newspapers, visit ors, and every other exciting cause or He will proceed to his home in Maine and not return to Washington during the present session of Congress.

ablicans of the Third and Fourth wards tried their hands at ratification last eve ning and made a brilliant success of it. They turned out in large numbers, and, after istening to capital speeches by SYDNEY talkers, they had arrived at a pitch of ennine enthusiasm on the subject of HAYES and WHEELER. It is a ticket which grows in favor, and which the campaign orators can which carried the country by storm in 1860 and 1864, when they had ABRAHAM LINCOLN for their text.

self merely as a friend, fathers the dispatch sent to London dictating CALDWELL's reply. It is singular that CALDWELL should accept ow this dictation as it went to him insigned, and not less so than that Mr. REED should take interest enough in the matter to have paid \$52 for sending an anonymous dispatch instructing CALDWELL just cident adds another to the complications and mysteries which surround the BLAINE-CALD-WELL-Scorr matter, which are becoming so thick as to leave poor hope for such disen tanglement as will enlighten the people.

It is regarded as somewhat singular that ate should consume an entire day out of the few remaining precious hours in which the appropriation bills can be passed in the consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act—a measure of importance, to be sure, but one which could just as well have been taken up later in the session. The fact, moreover, that the House will unquestionably refuse to pass the bill renders it yet more difficult to perceive the wisdom or ex-pediency of the Senate's course in deferring action on the appropriation bills. Political legislation might well wait until the vitally eeds of the Government have

It is now said that Judge Davis has written so letter declining to be a candidate for the Presidency, for the simple reason that he has never publicly acknowledged his candi-dacy. It is, however, learned that the Judge would probably consent to the use of his name if the Democrats could by any possemeans be induced to construct an accept platform, and if, after building such platform, they could place Justice Davis upon it in spite of his acknowledgment that latter-lay Democracy is a political compound with a decidedly rebellious smell. These are simple and reasonable conditions, and because they are such the St. Louis Convention is

The London medical journals have taken ap the question of the death of the late Sul-tan ABDUL-ARIZ, and agree in casting serious doubts upon the correctness and sufficiency of the report made by the nineteen phy sicians who pronounced it a case of suicide The Lancet and British Medical Journal both high authorities, express surprise that no post-mortem examination was made to de-termine, not merely whether the wounds up-on the body might have been inflicted with a f scissors and produced death from cause of death. The spirit of thorough in

The Chicago produce markets were less stive restorday and generally steadier, with frame feeling in several departments.

Mess pork closed 2 c per bri lower, at \$18.90 St. Louis. Whatever vote may be nec for July and \$19.10 for August. Lard closed 21c per 100 lbs higher, at \$11.10 for July and 11.22 for August. Meats were steady, at 7 jc ed shoulders, 10 cfor do short ribs, and 10%c for do short clears. Lake freights were asier, at 21c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet and steady, at \$1.10 per gallon Flour was dull and firm. Wheat closed 10 higher, at \$1.04} for June and \$1.04} for July. Corn closed to higher, at 46to for June and 46te for July. Oats closed to lower, at 29 c for June and 29 c for July Rye was easier, at 68@68 c. Barley closed minal, at 57 c. Hogs were active and arm, at 10c advance, with sales principally at \$5.75@5.90. Cattle were in good demand and ruled firm. Sheep were quiet. On hundred dollars in gold would buy \$112.00 n greenbacks at the close.

And now comes a suggestion that Conssman HENRY B. PAYNE, of Ohio, may prove to be the dark horse in the Demo ratic race. It is urged in his behalf that he is the only man in Ohio who could best Gov. HAYES: that his views on the currency are not so metallic but that they can be twisted to the satisfaction of the inflationists; and, best of all, that he is a millionaire and could be induced to "come down" handsomely for campaign expenses. All of which is good so far as it happens to be true PAYNE may be as rich as TILDEN, and his financial sentiments as elastic and adjustable as those of HENDRICKS, but if his chances for the Democratic nomination depend upon anything like a general belief that he could carry Ohio against Haves, the Cleveland CROSUS may as well be counted out of the

FRANK MOULTON'S star is in the ascendant once more, and he can now see his way clear to obtain the vindication and reparation which were denied him by Judge DYKEMAN in his ruling that the entering of a nolle pros. was a bar to an action for malicious prosecution. MOULTON, it will be remembered, was indicted for perjury at the instance and upon the testimony of HENRY WARD BEECHER be fore the Brooklyn Grand Jury. He clamored for a speedy trial, but, to his disgust and dismay, the District-Attorney, a strong Plymouth partisan, coolly entered a nolle pros., leaving the stigma of the indictment still resting upon Mourton, but affording him no opportunity for vindication. It was given out that Mr. BEECHER magnanimously declined to prosecute the case, and Moulton, smarting under this outrageous injustice, and de termined to force matters to the one single issue whether himself or BEECHEB ought to be in the Penitentiary, brought an action for malicious prosecution. A demurrer was entered by the defendant's counsel, and sustained by the Court on the ground that where a nolle pros. had been entered this action could not he. This decision, upon reviewal by the New York Supreme Court, has been reversed, and Moulton may now press h suit. Mr. BEECHER will probably carry the ease to the Court of Appeals, his object being to delay, and if possible prevent, the reopen ing of the Great Scandal in any form that is likely to bring out the "bottom facts," and this is what Mourron's suit would probably result in.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION FOR FRAUDS. The nomination of HAYES and WHEELER has aroused the Democracy in Congress to the certainty of the defeat which awaits them and to the necessity of action to avert Appropriation bill was before the House, the section making appropriations for the judiciary contained a proviso repealing all the laws in relation to registration of voters, the appointment of Supervisors of Elections, and of special Marshals and Deputies to enforce the Election laws. This proviso is a flagrant violation of the laws which prohibit A young man named REED, formerly a legislation on an appropriation bill, and as such should not be tolerated. The Repub-RANDALL moved that debate should close in half a minute, and this motion was carried -yeas, 121; nays, 75,-all the yeas being Democrats. All motions to amend the sec tion and preserve the laws for the purity of elections were voted down in like manner. The purpose of the Democrats is revolu-

In the absence of the protection furnished by the United States laws, and the appointment of United States officers to upervise the registration of voters and the making of returns, the whole machinery of elections in the Southern States will be in the hands of the State Governments, there will not even be a pretense of a fair election in any place where fraud may be necessary to elect the Democratic ticket. It be confined to the Southern States, where the negro vote will be effectually driven from the polls, but will be practiced in New York. It will be remembered that in 1868 there were notorious frauds in New York. Horace Greeley always maintained that that State had given a Republican ma jority of 25,000 at the election in that year : but there was a vote counted up for SEYMOUR and Hoffman in New York City which over came this majority and gave the vote of the State to the Democrats. That elec-tion was notoriously fraudulent. Under the acts of Congress providing means for the prevention of election frands, th immense Democratic majority in New York City immediately shrunk, especially at all national elections. The revelations at Washington by DAVENPORT and others showed hat under the operations of that law thes frauds were rendered largely impossible, and have never been repeated. The law now stands in the way of a repetition of the fraud at the Presidential election of 1876, and hence the Democracy insist upon its repeal The Democracy, to elect their candidate must get the electoral vote of Florida, Louis ana, Mississippi, and Alabama at the South. In all these States there is a Republican majority, which can only be overcome by force and intimidation, which may be practiced with impunity if the Federal laws on the subject be repealed. But the vote of New York is fully as essential as that of these Southern States, because without it the Democratic candidate can have not a hope of n election. A fraudulent and dish election may be necessary to carry that Stat and, whatever is necessary, the Democrats intend shall be done. They therefore propose to repeal the law which authorizes the Federal Courts of New York to appoint supervisors to see that there be an egistration of voters, an honest counting and honest returns of the votes. They want to appoint registers of votes, and Marshal to arrest illegal voters, false swearers, and other agents of dishonest elections. The

tion to Democratic majorities, and hence the Democrats insist that the law shall be re-

pealed. If this law be repealed, then the

to carry that State will, of course, be forth coming, and the electoral vote of that State may at once be counted for the St. Louis nominee, without any reference to the actual vote of the people in November. The people of Chi cago have had some experience of this business. The proceedings of DAVE THORNTON GLEESON, ED PHILLIPS, and the other gentry whose "town meeting" election in April aroused such a storm of indignation, were but faint ripplings compared with the torrent of fraud which will sweep through the ballot-boxes of New York City and Brook lyn, and possibly in the neighboring cities of New Jersey, if this Election law be repealed The result actually depending on the repeal of this Election law is: Shall the electors votes of New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida be de clared to be given to the Democratic candidate without any reference to the will of the people of either of those States, or shall there be a fair and honest election in those States, the electoral vote of each to be given as the majority shall decide? That i issue raised by Mr. Sam RANDALL and his Confederate associates, and, of course, the Democratic members of the House unanimously voted for the repeal.

The proposition to repeal the law is made tous by the way in which it i attempted to be forced through. It is attached to one of the appropriation bills, and the Senate is required to vote for the repeal of the Election law or defeat the appropriation bill. That is compulsory and not free legislation. It is legislation under coercion. The Republican party is charged with the execution of the laws and the administration of the Government. It cannot administer the Government without money, nor can it draw money from the Treasury unless it be appropriated. To defeat this appropriatio bill is to practically suspend many branches of the public service. In many States, in cluding the southern district of Illinois, the courts are now suspended for want of money. After the 1st of July this suspension will be general. 'The Senate is therefore required to reject the whole appropriation bill, or pass it and repeal the law to protect the purity of elections. That mode of legislation is not fair, nor is it honest. It is vicious legislation. It is, in fact, part of the revolutionary programme by which the allied Confede propose to seize and control the Government which they failed to destroy by force.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Senator Morrill, who has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, will not be able to resign his seat in the Senate until probably the close of the session, because he is Chair man of the Committee on Appropriations in that body, and because of the wide diversity in the action of the two Houses on the subject of retrenchment.

Appropriations are mainly of two classes . Those which are discretionary with Congress, both as to the amount as well as to the expenditure itself. In these cases a failure to make an appropriation suspends the exexpenditure is limited to the sum appropriated. 2. The bulk of the appropriations are to meet expenditures required by law. Thus the law establishes the number of rank and file in the army, with the pay of each man; it requires the transportation of troops, their maintenance, food, and clothing. Congress can at any time change this law, and reduce the pay, or reduce the number of officers and men, or do both. So with the expenditures of the navy, and so with the expenditures of the State Department, and of the Treas ury and Interior Departments. But the Democratic House, in order to make capital by high-sounding boasts of cutting down the expenditures forty millions of dollars legislated for popular effect and not to save money. Instead of remodeling the laws creating expenditures, they let all the laws stand, and confined their economy to the stead of reducing the army and thereby reducing the annual cost thereof, they let the aw fixing the number and the pay remain the same, but reduced the amount appropriated. This accomplished no reduction cost: it merely had the effect of leaving the army short of funds and running on credit, requiring a deficiency bill in the future to make good the shortage.

The Republican Senate, together with a number of more rational Democrats of both Houses, opposed this reckless system of n. The Senate has therefore made arge additions to the House appropriations which additions the House has rejected producing such a dead-lock as to threaten he rejection of all the appropriation bills. There can be no doubt that there is wide room for the reduction of national expenditures. They are largely maintained on the war standard. A reduction of expenditures is one of the most difficult of all legislative acts. An expense once increased is almost certain to become permanent. The ordinary egislator will vote ten times to create new or to enlarge expenditures to the once that he will vote to abolish or cut down. In resisting the absurd and reckless reductions of the House there has been a danger that the Senate would run to the opposite extreme, and, because the House had been indis nate in its reductions, it was possible the Senate would as indiscriminately reject them. Wherever there is room for the abolition of an office, the discontinuance of a sinecure, the abatement of an abuse, or the cutting of of an useless expenditure, it is the duty of Congress to act in the interest of retrenchment. There is, however, a party always in Congress that measures the dignity and usefulness of Congress by the magnitude of its appropriations. They desire a "magnifient" Government, and refuse to understand why, with the unlimited power of taxation, Congress should hesitate about appropria noney. This party is generally strong in the Senate, and retrenchment must become

an imperative necessity before that body will educe expenses. We are glad to see that a portion of the senate has awakened to the necessity of retrenchment. Instead of joining in indis criminate rejection of all the reductions made by the House, several Senators, under the ead of Senators EDMUNDS and SHERMAN, have nsisted that when such reductions were within the discretion of Congress as to the amount of money to be expended, there should be some respect shown for the condition of the Treasury. Mr. Sherman notified ess there was a revival of business, there would have to be a compulsory reduction of expenditures next year of \$15,000,000. Mr. SABGENT, of California, however, who belongs to that school of statesmen who regard the power to tax as an inexhaustible bonanza of which the most should be made, was clamorous for the largest expenditures. Navy-yards are a great feature money can be wasted-actually squanderedated at in a navy-yard in a year than is any other

item of the public service. Now that the ors have aroused themselves to the ne ssity of many and large reductions in the national expenditures, and show a disposition to meet the House all cases where such reduction is jus and proper, and is anthorized by law, and to federate nomination o-operate with that body in bringing th cost of Government nearer to a peace stan ard, there is a prospect of an agreement. I is to be hoped that the majority in the Ho eeing the utter folly of attempting to reduc expenditures by merely appropriating half

the money required by law, and leaving the law authorizing expenditures unchanged will, upon conference, yield their demands and permit the appropriation bills to pas

THE LAKE-PRONT BILL. With the highest possible respect for Mr. CARTER HARRISON'S eminent legal attainnents, we must still beg to differ with him on the effect of the Lake-Front bill which he is enginneering through Congress, and we shall require the opinion of some lawyer in more active practice before we can be ome convinced that the bill he has in charg will place Chicago in any better positio than it is now with reference to the lake front property. His bill conveys the title to the property, "provided, however, that this act shall in no wise impair the dedication heretofore made of said grounds." That is to say, the title to the property will have been weyed, if the bill becomes a law, subject to an express condition, and a failure to fulfill this condition will naturally leave the title where it is now. The "dedication heretofore made" was for public grounds and the inference from the wording of the act is that the title is to be conveyed to Chicago on the sole condition that it shall not vacate the property as public ground, and that, if it does, the act shall be null and void, and the property revert to the United

Now the only reason why Chicago wants

efore the first of July.

any further title from the United States for this property is for the purpose of selling it, though even this is not necessary since the railroad companies are willing to take a quit-claim deed from the city now without any apprehension that the United States will ever assert any reversionary claim to it by reason of impairing the original grant. That portion of the ground which they want to buy, and which the city wants to sell them, is no longer fit for park uses. It is hemmed in by houses and railroad-tracks, and the private property fronting on it will never have any salable value until that portion of the park shall have been vacated, and the whole eighborhood given up to business. The United States Government has really no interest whatever in the matter, outside of a technical legal interest. Unless it resigns this interest formally by act of Congress, there s no demand for any legislation on the subect. To do this would be to convey the property in fee to the City of Chicago, or, at east, quit-claim the Government title without any conditions. But when it undertakes o make such a title subject to a preservatio of the ground as a park, the gift merely con firms the dedication without in any respect ssisting Chicago. If there were a disposition to resign absolutely and for all time all Government claim to the property in any event, that fact could have been clearly stated, and it would then have been for Chi cago to dispose of the land as it might choose. Whatever rights the private owners have would be protected by the Courts, but they could no longer stand behind the Government with a technical claim simply sufficient to stop the sale of the property. If Mr. HARRISON could not get the bill free of the condition now tacked on, we think it would have been better not to ask for any legislation on the subject.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

State Convention leaves the delegation from this State to St. Louis an indeterminate and onglomerate crew without following or in fluence. The same old crowd gathered at Springfield which has been going there these many years, and they bickered and quarreled as merrily as ever. The only noticeable change is that Mr. COOLBAUGH did not get his usual place as Delegate-at-Large, but he is still represented by Mr. MELVILLE W. FUL-LER, who has the distinguished honor of having been selected by the MIKE EVANS and DAVE THORNTON crowd in preference to Mr. MORAN. It doesn't matter much, however who goes to St. Louis, or who sends then there. Illinois in a National Democratic Convention is as much out of place as a nember of the Young Men's Christian Asso ciation is in a bar-room. It represents an old Bourbon vote of the rural districts allied with the bummer vote of Chicago, and together they are pretty sure of a minority in the State all the way from 20,000 to 50,000

Nevertheless, there has been a desperate effort for several months to make the Illinois elegation useful in the cause of Mr. TILDEN. Mr. PERRY H. SMITH (whose residence Mr. Gus Herrington locates in Wisconsin has been figuring largely in local politics for several months with a single view to secure Illinois for TILDEN. It has been understood that Mr. SMITH carries the TILDEN purse for this State, and on that account he has been received with distinguished consideration mong the Democrats. He has been intinate with Mr. STOREY and has been talking extensive newspaper purchases; but, as he didn't purchase, the *Times* is still for Davis. He has been assisted, however, by the Staats-Zeitung crowd, who have hammered away for TILDEN and hard-money, but no eem to have dropped the former. But the trouble is that there are no Illinois Germans n the Democratic party to speak of, and so Mr. RASTER's free use of German idioms in Tunen's behalf has counted for nothing The TILDEN movement in Illinois, which was ooked upon so confidently by TILDEN'S riends at the East, has been a failure, and Mr. PERRY H. SMITH will probably retire from politics in disgust. So far from gettin a unanimous delegation, as he anticipated, a canvass of the relative strength shows that TILDEN has only eighteen, with twenty-four of the Illinois delegates against him. The State Convention even failed to instruct the delegation to vote as a unit, as it has been ecustomed to do, so it will not be able to do mything effective for TILDEN.

Mr. PERRY H. SMITH came very near making one serious mistake in producing Mr. MANTON MARBLE's letter, explaining that Mr. TILDEN was not the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the National Convention of 1864 which nominated McCler-LAN, and not responsible for the resolution declaring the War a failure. Now, if Mr. SMITH is really friendly to Mr. TILDEN he will do well not to produce that letter at S Louis. If read to the St. Louis Convention it would certainly defeat TILDEN. There is perhaps some little hope for the New York e yet, if the Confederates are per-

ggester, or advocate of the declaration that the War was a failure. The Confederates thought so then, and they think so now. But if MANTON MARBLE shall injudiciously remove this impression, Mr. Th.DEN may as well give up all hope of receiving the Con-

Illinois, then, will cut no particular figure at St. Louis. It is really proper that it shouldn't, for the Democrats can expect no nore help from Illinois in the Presidential fight than from Tahiti or South Africa. This leaves the St. Louis Convention in the same suspense and doubt as before the Illinois legation was appointed,—with the single ertainty that New York won't vote for HENDRICKS, nor Indiana for TILDEN, nor Ohio for either of them, nor any one of those States for Davis.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, counsel for Boss Tween, Jim Fisk, and JAY Gould, has relieved himself by an article in the International Review, entitled "The Newspape Press and the Law of Libel." To make pertinent comment upon it, it is first neces sary to reproduce the spirit of the article Mr. FIELD thinks that the newspaper press of the United States is "putrescence putri-fied," whatever that may be; that newspapers are the personal organs of their editors the instruments of their likes and dislikes their self-love and their spite, their friendships and their hates": that the press is so conducted as "to make cowards of nine tenths of our public men": that reporter are "cormorants"; that editors are sient and irresponsible adventurers"; and that the best way to meet the charges of newspapers is to treat them with silence. In this nstance, however, the doctor does not take his own medicine, as is shown by his unusually long and venomous reply to the newspa pers which have attacked him, instead of the silence and indifference which he so ostentationally recommends. As a remedy for the "baleful influence" of the press, Mr DAVID DUDLEY FIELD recommends a more stringent law of libel. He thinks that in a civil action for libel two-thirds of the jury should be competent to return a verdict; that actions for libel should have preference on the court calendars; that, in order to remedy the possibility of an award of nominal damages, the law should fix a sum to be given in all cuses of ascertained libel, unless the jury should agree upon a larger sum; that the defendant should not be allowed to produce evidence as to the character of the plaintiff, except in strict justification of the libel; and that the law provide "that a responsible individual publisher of every newspaper should be registered, and that the name of the writer should be published at the

foot of every article reflecting upon

In 1870 there were 40,736 lawyers in the

United States. There are probably many

more now, for the schools, academies, and

colleges have ground them out very rapidly of late years. Out of those forty thousand or more lawyers there is but one who has been constantly, persistently, and consistently attacked by the whole newspaper press of the country, regardless of politics, and who bids fair to be its target for some time to come. unless he amend his ways, and there is but one who is sensitive in the matter of the law of libel. And who is this one exception? DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has been the attorney of JIM FIRE, of JAY GOULD, of BOSS TWEED, and other prominent representatives of public and private immorality, stock-jobbery, general corruption and scoundreli He has been the apologist for public misconduct and official treachery. He has been the champion of the rings and the bully of the forum. He has been the inventor of new methods of thwarting justice, browbeating courts, and bamboozling juries. By his cunning devices JIM FISK was enabled to corrupt courts and pursue a career of unblushing immorality, which was only stopped by a murderer's der the City of New York of millions, defy its people to punish him, and escape with his plunder. This is the man, standing between the peoole and justice, defending fraud, corruption and plunder, whose reputation has been made as the champion of official villainy, who complains of newspapers, and would so hamper them by legal provisions that criticisms of public scoundrels would be suppressed. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD will have some sympathy for his propositions, but it will not come the general public nor from his own profession. The rings of the large cities, unprincipled stock-jobbers, official plunderers of city and county treasuries, whisky thieves, railroad Credit Mobiliers, land-grant stealers, political bullies and ringsters, court-corrupters, jury-packers, and official scoundrels of every complexion, will heartily sympathize with him. The heartiest sympathizer of them all will be Boss Tween himself, who in his place of exile, will re-echo these sentiments, and wish that they had been carried out long ago. It is a little remarkable that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD did not advocate the suppression of any and all criticism of the press upon the actions of public officials. This would have secured them a more complete immunity, and would have been heartily approved by Boss Tweed. Then official

drels, as well as their apologists, might have had full scope. The mistake that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD makes is that he imagines he represents the public. He only represents himself,as amassed wealth as the defender of official peculators and the representative specimen of the vices of his own profession. The public long ago formed its opinion of him, and that opinion has been expressed in the papers of this country, which have given the reflections of public sentiment as affecting him and his eminent patrons, JIM FISK, JAY GOULD, and Boss Tween. There is undoubtedly room for amendment in the personal journalism of the present day, amendments are not in order from such a man as DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The murderer might as well demand that the Judge who tries him shall be restricted from carrying out the full sentence of the law, and the thief demand that the detectives shall be restrained by statutory provisions from interfering with his depredations upon property, as that Mr. FIELD should have a specia of libel for his own protection.

There has been an extraordinary rumor in circulation for several days to the effect that in the awarding of punishment among the conspirators against the revenue the noto rious JAKE REHM was to be allowed to go scot free! This rumor may have had its origin, or may have been strengthened by the circumstance, that in the preliminary nustering of those to be sentenced this man as not called. We do not believe the ru nor has the least foundation in fact. We have a high respect for the judiciary personally and officially, and a high respect for the legal gentlemen representing the Government, and

therefore reject the rumor as false and scandalons. Of all the men whose cor this business has been exposed, REHM is the last man who should go free of punishment. He has been the head-centre of the whole blackmailing and revenue-defrauding busiess, and the chief recipient of the extortions. As matters turned out, his turning State's evidence has been of no service to the Govern ment, as in the only case where he was used as a witness his testimony was discredited by the jury and the prisoner was acquitted. In everal other important cases the Government was afraid to go to trial on his testimony, and abandoned the prosecutions. To let this man go free, or go unpunished proportionately to the magnitude of his offenses, would never occur to the Court. It can only be the result of the official advice and request of the representatives of the Government. These officers are too just and honorable to make such a request without at the same time asking for the unconditional pardon o all the other persons awaiting sentence.

In the various calculations for President, the State of North Carolina is uniformly conceded to the Confederates. On what grounds it is difficult to imagine. At the October lection, in 1872, the State was carried by the Republicans, fairly and squarely, after a ard contest, by nearly 2,000 majority. The vote for Governor was: CALDWELL, Rep. . . MERBIMON, Confed.

wards. Grant's majority was 23,904,-the Confederates being utterly discouraged and 1874, the Democratic tidal-wave, which submerged the Republicans of Illinois; also

rolled over the Republicans of North Carolina, and buried them under an adverse majority of 14,036. But the very next election -last fall, at the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention-the Republicans carried the State. Taking all the elections together since 1868, and the Republicans have won North Carolina oftener than they have lost it. The delegates at the Cincinnati Convention from that State expressed the utmost confidence that HAYES and Wheeler would carry North Carolina if the Government will take steps to insure a fair election, as they did in 1872, and, as then, prevent the employment of revolver and shot-gun arguments upon the colored

Some dispatches from St. Louis indicat that TILDEN's friends are marshaling there determined to make a desperate fight for him and hard-money. We wish them success, as it would be to the honor of the country to have both parties declare for an honest currency; but, with the record of the Indiana Democracy, we fear the declaration would not mand very general respect. As to Mr. TILDEN, his friends had better concen trate their attack on the "two-thirds rule," if they desire to succeed. The oppo sition to TILDEN in certain quarters, no excluding his own State, seems to be to bitter and formidable to permit his nomina tion by a two-thirds vote, though it is still probable that he could get a majority. It will, nevertheless, be difficult to overcome the disappointment as to the Illinois deleg tion; and even the Staats-Zeitung of this city which at one time looked to TILDEN as a sort of forlorn hope, now seems to think that it would not be possible to remove the "prejudice" that will be entertained against him for his "war-failure" resolution. Staats-Zeitung fully appreciates the fact that the Germans of this country will never approve of the candidature of any man who was in any way responsible for that resolu tion; but then they are not likely to go for the St. Louis nominee, whoever he may be

The foreign advices confirm the old story of the cruelties of the Turks. It will be rem bered that a few weeks ago an insurrection broke out in a small mountainous section of time serious in its aspects, and was soon sup-pressed. The Turkish butchers, however, found time to destroy thirty-seven villages, to plunder movable property, burn houses, and slaughte old men, women, and children. The nun lives of non-combatants sacrificed has been placed variously at from 8,000 to 30,000. The

dispatches say:

Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over 10 years of age. In the Village of Serustitza, District of Phillippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned, and all the inhabitants killed except a few women and children, who took refuge in Phillippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi Bazouks.

For such inhuman cruelties and persecutions, which surpass the savagery of the Modocs, there must come a day of reckoning, and that speed

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINOTON, June 19.—It has transpired that the Cincinnati Convention was managed entirely in the interest of the nomination of R. B. HAYES with the aid of President Guany and of all the Administration supporters, the object being to perpetuate his Administration both by the character of the men selected for the Cabinet and by the character of the political counselors of the Republican President, in the event, of course, of HAYES and WHEZLER's election.

Nothing of the sort has "transpired" except in the brain of the writer of the dispatch never heard anybody make the statement; it is utterly false that President Grant aided Gov. Haves, directly or indirectly, or had any more expectation even than other intelligent who had carefully looked over the field. President is well acquainted with Gov. HAYES personally, and they are both Buckeyes by birth, and he is undoubtedly satisfied with the choice as the wisest compromise that could be made. It was pretty well known that the President's first choice was CONKLING, his second choice MOR-TON, and his third, if he had any, BLAINE.

THE TRIBUNE this morning says that "Gov HAYES is a member of the Methodist Episcopa Church." It follows this by the assertion that "Gov. HAYES is a Presbyterian."—Post and Mail. "You pays your money and you takes your choice," as the showman said, as to which was the bear and which the lion. Each statement is alf truth. The Governor's wife is an Episcopal Methodist, and he usually attends the Methodist church with her, though not a member himself of any denomination. On his father's side he was a Methodist, and is partly claimed by that tives and ancestors belonged to the Presbyterian (or Congregational) persuasion. Some of the Eastern papers on that account claim him as a Presbyterian, while some of the Ohio papers set him down as a Methodist; hence the slight vari-ance between two of THE TRIBUNE writers, which was overlooked by the supervising editor. But all agree that Gov. HAYES is a practical Christian, a liberal-minded man, a sound Republican, and a gentleman.

The gentleman who objects to the recalling of the last City Convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and wants an entirely new Convention called, does so evidently under a misapprehension. His intimation that there is the alightest danger of the Republican party, or any other party, nominating a man in favor of reother party, nominating a man in favor of re-storing the Sunday ordinance has no foundation outside of his own imagination. That issue was outside of his own imagination. That issue was fought out three years ago, and the Sunday ordinance ordered repealed by a majority of 10,000; mebody has any thought of making a new *- **. rin its behalf. The evils the city has suffered on account of that unfortunate struggle are too numerous and recent to permit a revival

of the issue. As to the late City Convention, which is now called to nominate a Mayor to fill the existing vacancy, it represents the various sentiments and elements of the Republican party very fairly, and the Germans particularly have full representation. The matter of the Sunday laws will not be so much as mentioned in the Convention, unless by some agent of the bummers sent there for that purpose.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Temperance Brothen hood are just at present in a condition of ex-treme disgust. They employed two men, OLIVER COTTER and JOHN LANE, to obtain vidence against liquor-dealers violating excise laws. The two men started off in the morning full of the spirit of the cause, and before night were full of the spirit of the grog-shops. In point of fact, they went upon a roaring spree, got very drunk, and were arrested. The Brooklyn Temperance Union are in as fine a feeling of disgust as that which inspired Eccles when he mistook the contents of the tenpot for gin.

The Union Pacific Railway Company has just declared another quarterly 2 per cent dividend on its watered stock. At the same time the Company stubbornly refuses to pay the interest on its bonds, while pocketing 8 per cent a year on stock not representing \$5 per share in he construction of the road. What is Congress pottering about that it does not compel the Company to pay the interest on its bonds

PERSONAL.

Lager beer doesn't intoxicate-when it is not aken inwardly. William M. Evarts has subscribed \$250 to ave

Davis declines; it is feared he has been taking The Democratic candidate for the Presidency will be "The Great Unknown" after election. President Eliot, of Harvard College, will sail for Surope after Commencement, to be a

Yale's valedictorian this year is the only son of he late Prof. Hadley, and is the youngest man in President Grant has appointed twenty-five Cabi-

et officers, a much larger number than any of his Perry Smith won a barren victory over Day Thornton, Mike Evans, John Rountree, and the

other Dem

Aimee has discovered that lemon-colored silk with white-lace flowers is the most becoming dress for her style of kicking-beauty.

Prof. Seelye, whose judgment is not as good as have been better the other end first. Outside newspapers remark of the Chicago Even ing Telegraph as Betsy Prig did of Mrs. Harris-"I don't believe there ain't no such person."

James Gordon Bennett is off with the old love and on with the new, —he has abandoned the Third-Term agitation as a bad job, and is devoting al his energies to Polo. The Intercollegiate Literary Contests seem likely

o fall through of their own weight. Williams and Dartmouth students have virtually decided not to nter the contest at all. Honorable and intelligent men in Cook County an never be induced to vote with Mike Evans,

Dave Thornton, and the other ballot-box stuffers, t

Offenbach's managers have come down from their high horses, and are now giving garden-con-certs in Philadelphia, the admission-fee to which has been fixed at 50 cents.

E. H. Rollins, United States Senator-elect from New Hampshire, has served three terms in Cor gress, and has had vast experience in ropes " and " laying wires,"

The London Spectator says George Sand's French style "was perhaps as near to achieving the perfect expression of her thought as any literary styl
which the world has ever known." Newspapers continue to multiply even in the most outlandish localities. We hear that "Corea has started a newspaper." It is styled "pious and official, and which all ought to read."

The greatest lawyers in England, Mr. Conway writes, do not receive such fees as are frequent is America. Neither do the greatest lawyers of En-gland defend the greatest scamps in England.

Haves is not only a Preshyterian and a Methodist

former, a Governor, a prospective President, a gentleman fearless and above reproach, and a brick. Mr. Blaine once called Roscoe Conkling a turkeygobbler; he would probably agree to consider Sam Tilden a railroad-gobbler. The unprejudiced mind will decide that railroads are more indigestible

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Miss Claston is to play Louise, the blind girl, in the revival of "The Two Orphans" at Hooley's Theatre next week by the Union Square Company. The performances of this fine company are attracting the best people in the city, and the Theatre is almost as gay every night as during the height of the opera-season.

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The London Saturday Review has done Mr. Edwards Pierrepout, Minister to England, the favor to discover that he is of "Norman lineage." He claims to be only a member of the proud Knickerbocker race, who trace their descent directly from the ancient tobacconist, Kil-li-ki-nick. Nickugh-'bacca was the early family name

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II. Bartels, Germany; A. J. and S. S. Ballard,
Louisville; E. W. Mann. New Albany; Louis
Sapicha, Prussia... Grand Pacific—The Hos.
Peter White, Marquette; the Hon. J. M. Denisoa,
Baltimore; Alexander Taylor, New York; H. H.
Getty, Muskegon; Mr. Paton, New York; exMayor Opdycke, New York; C. W. Mead, St.
Louis; W. P. Vilas, Madison; C. N. Lee, Hannibal, Mo.; E. De Golyer, Beaufort, N. C.; the
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Norristown, Pa... Tremont House—The Hos.
Thomas Preston, Canada; the Hon. J. D. Norton,
Pontiac, Mich.; Col. W. W. Stickney, Boston;
the Hon. D. F. McKay, Boston; the Hon. J. V.
Briggs, Manchester, N. H.; the Hon. I. N. Converse, Lincoln, Neb.; the Hon. W. L. Bancroft,
Port Huron; T. H. Duffy, Brooklyn San; the
Hon. E. W. Thayer and the Hon. F. BaMinnis, Muskegon; Dr. E. S. Dodd,
Barnes, Kansas City; L. Harris, W. T. Shep
Lerd, and W. J. Beatty, Portland, Oregon; J. L.
Antisdale, Milwankee; Anton Hopfen, New York;
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WASHINGTON.

Progress Made on the cral Appropriation Bills.

Prospect of an Early A ment on the Legislative Bill.

The Post-Office Bill Stubbe Fought in Conference Committee. Tom Scott Tells What He

of the Caldwell Dispatches That "Favo" Message Sent to Ca by a Former Private Secretary

The Senate Amends the forcement Act After an All-Day Fight.

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Resignation of Judge Burnham sistant Secretary of the Treasury

THE APPROPRIATION BI PROSPECTS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The Congress now consists of the routine tion of the appropriation bills. As rule the attempts of the House to incappropriations to-day were unsuccess cratic members frequently exhib feeling towards the Appropriation sCom and even the watch-dog of the Treasury to bark when their own families went by whole the bills of the Committee were in the House. The greatest strugg over the public buildings. Mr. Holman, Committee, did not satisfactorily explai the building in Evansville, Ind., gets was asked, while public buildings ever else only obtained from 25 to 60 per cent estimates. It was brought out in the cot the debate as a remarkable fact that twenty-two public buildings provided for bill, eleven were in States that had repr THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

nave gotten through the principal approphills by the close of the fiscal year seen bills by the close of the fiscal year seem uncertain, but it cannot be denied that the mittees of either House having charge subject are working with unusual zeal on the bills in controversy. Frequent charges between the two Houses have been Some of those promise good results, while the seem rather hopeless. On the Legi Executive, and Judicial bill, on there are practive at housend amen Executive, and Judicial bill, on there are nearly a thousand amen made by the Senate, there have three or four conferences to-day this evening each House has submitted of compromise, and, while neither has beepted nor rejected by the other, both have hope that an agreement will be represented by the stillength of the settlement in either cases the basis of the settlement in either cases. have hope that an agreement will The basis of the settlement in eith not been disclosed, it having been nothing should be said of the pro side of the Committee-room, but both and members are more hopeful than been before that the trouble feared for ure to pass this bill will be averted.

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who was a the charges of sectors of the appropriation for the Custom-House Huron increased to \$38,000. There was added \$150,000 for the maintenance of it the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivaurvey was authorized of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, together outlets, for the purpose of ascertain most practicable methods of protectin from overflow. The Southwest made its in an amendment appropriating \$45,000 construction of a telegraph line along t Grande border.

INVESTIGATIONS.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

WAShardton, D. C., June 23.—Mr. D.

Talmadge was axamined to-day before the commission of the second interested. Mr. Driggs' story before t mittee, some months ago. was, that ou \$250,000 awarded to him by that Com

mittee, some months ago. was, that out \$250,000 awarded to him by that Comcertificates for half that amount were, his consent, handed over by Talm William P. Murray, the brother-in-Stillwell, American Commissioner, as legal services, although one of the rule Commission was that no attorney shou lowed to appear before it, and althour ay never did actually appear, and negation and legal service in the matter madge submitted

A WRITTEN STATEMENT relating to the history of the Commist the obstacles thrown in the way of it by the Venzuelan Government.

He was then examined at length Springer, Chairman of the Committed having handed over to Murray the Seth Driggs certificates, but ethat he did so under the power of executed by Driggs to Murray. Murray to him. In being pressed for it why Driggs, who was at that time in had not himself drawn and receipted certificates to which he was entitled, he supposed it was because neither Driggs ray would trust each other. He odd Driggs' claims. He denied most in a denied his belief that Murray had piegal services in preparing evidence in of Driggs' claims. He denied most baving ever received from Murray of the claimants, any of their certificates which helved under power-of-attorney from living in the United States he delicates in this reived under power-of-attorney from itving in the United States he DZLIVERED TO THE PARTIES IN INFORMATION IN INFORMATION IN INFORMATION OF THE PARTIES OF T tion for his services, and that to has from Talmadge that he was owner on number of these certificates. On all the contradicted Orth's testimony mostly, and asserted that the only fee whad received from him was \$250 in cas. He was examined at length as to John M. Machado, the umpire selected. of the issue. As to the late City Convention, which is now called to nominate a Mayor to fill the existing vacancy, it represents the various sentiments and elements of the Republican party very fairly, and the Germans particularly have full representation. The matter of the Sunday laws will not be so much as mentioned in the Convention, unless by some agent of the in the Convention, unless by some agent of the bummers sent there for that purpose.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Temperance Brothen hood are just at present in a condition of ex-treme disgust. They employed two men, OLIVER COTTER and JOHN LANE, to obtain evidence against liquor-dealers violating excise laws. The two men started off in the morning full of the spirit of the cause, and before night were full of the spirit of the grog-shops. In were full of the spirit of the grog-shops. In point of fact, they went upon a roaring spree, got very drunk, and were arrested. The Brook-lyn Temperance Union are in as fine a feeling of disgust as that which inspired Eccles when he mistook the contents of the teapot for gin.

The Union Pacific Railway Company has just declared another quarterly 2 per cent dividend on its watered stock. At the same time the Company stubbornly refuses to pay the inter-est on its bonds, while pocketing 8 per cent a year on stock not representing \$5 per share in the construction of the road. What is Congress pottering about that it does not compel that Company to pay the interest on its bonds?

PERSONAL

Lager beer doesn't intoxicate-when it is not William M. Evarts has subscribed \$250 to any

Davis declines; it is feared he has been taking The Democratic candidate for the Presidency will be "The Great Unknown" after election. President Eliot, of Harvard College, will sail for Europe after Commencement, to be absent nine

the late Prof. Hadley, and is the youngest;

President Grant has appointed twenty-five Cabi-net officers, a much larger number than any of his

Perry Smith won a barren victory over Dave Thornton, Mike Evans, John Rountree, and the

with white-lace flowers is the most becoming dress for her style of kicking-beauty. Prof. Seelye, whose judgment is not as good as als intentions, thinks the Cincinnati ticket would have been better the other end first.

Outside newspapers remark of the Chicago Ecen-ing Telegraph as Betsy Prig did of Mrs. Harris— "I don't believe there ain't no such person." James Gordon Bennett is off with the old love and on with the new,—he has abandoned the Third-

Term agitation as a bad job, and is devoting all his energies to Polo. The Intercollegiate Literary Contests seem likely to fall through of their own weight. Williams and Dartmouth students have virtually decided not to enter the contest at all.

Honorable and intelligent men in Cook County can never be induced to vote with Mike Evans, Dave Thornton, and the other ballot-box stuffers, to elect the Democratic ticket.

Offenbach's managers have come down from their high horses, and are now giving garden-con-certs in Philadelphia, the admission-fee to which has been fixed at 50 cents.

E. H. Rollins, United States Senator-elect New Hampshire, has served three terms in Con-gress, and has had vast experience in "pulling opes " and " laying wires."

The London Spectator says George Sand's French style "was perhaps as near to achieving the per-fect expression of her thought as any literary style which the world has ever known."

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The greatest lawyers in England, Mr. Conway writes, do not receive such fees as a refrequent in America. Neither do the greatest lawyers of En-gland defend the greatest scamps in England.

Hayes is not only a Presbyterian and a Methodist; he is also a soldier, a lawyer, a politician, a re-former, a Governor, a prospective President, a gentleman fearless and above reproach, and a brick. Mr. Blaine once called Roscoe Conkling a turkey-gobbler; he would probably agree to consider Sam Tilden a railroad-gobbler. The unprejudiced mind will decide that railroads are more indigestible than turkeys.

The Rochester Democrat, without warning or provocation, remarks: "The trouble with the uneducated masses of this country is that they want tunes." With this observation, it accounts for the pecuniary failure of Von Bulow's recent tour.

Moncure Conway says Judah P. Benjamin, Q. C., ex-Confederate Minister and ex-United States Senator, must be regarded as the most distinguished advocate at the British Bar, but he is losing caste on account of "sharp" practice.

The estimates of Abdul Aziz's hoarded treasure vary from £2,000,000 in Turkish consolides, worth less than £300,000, to £30,000,000. It is rumored that the new Sultan has debts that will absorb a large share of the treasure, even if it should reach the latter sum.

Tilden has Tammany against him; so he cannot carry New York. If he had Tammany with him decent men elsewhere would not vote for him. This dilemma has always been presented to the Democratic Presidential candidates since the War; and, either way it is taken, it means destruction. and, either way it is taken, it means destruction.

In the eyes of certain Democrats it is not such a sin to have written the peace resolution of 1864 as to have broken up the flourishing Canal Ring in New York. Titden's managers should bend their energies to proving that his war upon the Ring has really been a sham battle; this is their only hope.

In the Gentleman's Magazine there are some entertaining notes by Karl Blind on the "White Woman of Berlin," who appears before a death in the royal family. It seems she is really a form of Friga, or Bertha, the mythical ancestress, as Odin is the mythical ancestor, of all old German families.

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WASHINGTON.

Progress Made on the Seycral Appropriation Bills.

Prospect of an Early Agreement on the Legislative

The Post-Office Bill Stubbornly Fought in Conference Committee.

Tom Scott Tells What He Knows of the Caldwell Dispatches.

That "Favo" Message Sent to Caldwell

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All-Day Fight. Mr. Blaine's Health Still in

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sistant, Secretary of the Treasury. THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PEOSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The work Congress now consists of the routine considera-Congress now consists of the routine considera-tion of the appropriation bills. As a general rule the attempts of the House to increase the appropriations to-day were unsuccessful. The Democratic members frequently exhibited great feeling towards the Appropriation sCommittee, and even the watch-dog of the Treasury failed to bark when their own families went by. As a whele the bills of the Committee ware sustained whole the bills of the Committee were sustained in the House. The greatest struggle was over the public buildings. Mr. Holman, of the Committee, did not satisfactorily explain why

the building in Evansville, Ind., gets all that was asked, while public buildings everywhere else only obtained from 25 to 60 per cent of the estimates. It was brought out in the course of the debate as a remarkable fact that of the twenty-two public buildings provided for in the bill, eleven were in States that had representatives on the Committee on Appropriations. THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Whether the two Houses of Congress will ave gotten through the principal appropriation bills by the close of the fiscal year seems now uncertain, but it cannot be denied that the com-mittees of either House having charge of the subject are working with unusual zeal on all of the bills in controversy. Frequent confer-ences between the two Houses have been held. Some of those promise good results, while others seem rather hopeless. On the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, on which there are nearly a thousand amendments made by the Senate, there have been three or four conferences to-day, and this evening each House has submitted a basis of compromise, and, while neither has been accepted nor rejected by the other, both Houses have hope that an agreement will be reached. The basis of the settlement in either case has not been disclosed, it having been agreed that nothing should be said of the proposition outside of the Committee-room, but both Senators and members are more hopeful than they have been before that the trouble feared from a failure to pass this bill will be averted.

ure to pass this bill will be averted.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The Conference on the Post-Office bill, it is said, is not so promising in its results. The Senate's Conference Committee on the bill is composed of Hamlin, West, and Davis, and it is understood they insist on the Senate's three points, namely: the amendments regarding the pay of Postmasters, pay of transportation, and Hamlin's rate on third-class matter. It is said this is the ultimatum, and that if the House does not agree, the Senate will stand firm and allow all the post-offices in the country to be allow all the post-offices in the country to be closed, and the transportation of the mails discontinued. The end of the week, however, will probably develop the whole strategy of the two Houses, with the chances of success of the values bills.

Houses, with the chances of success of the various bills.

THL LUCKY ONES.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, succeeded in having the appropriation for the Custom-House at Port Huron increased to \$36,000. There was also added \$150,000 for the maintenance of lights on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers. A survey was authorized of the Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans, together with its outlets, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable methods of protecting lands from overflow. The Southwest made itself felt in an amendment appropriating \$45,000 for the construction of a telegraph line along the Rio Grande border.

INVESTIGATIONS.

THE VENTUGATIONS.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

WASH AGON, D. C., June 23.—Mr. David A.

Talmadge was examined to-day before the
House Committee on meaning in the State Department. Mr. Talmadge was emerican Commissioner on the United States and reguela

Mixed Commission, which sat in Caracas in
1868, and which made the awards in which Seth
Drigger of New York, was one of the parties interested. Mr. Driggs' story before the Committee, some months ago. was, that out of some \$250,000 awarded to him by that Commission, \$250,000 awarded to him by that Commission, certificates for half that amount were, without his consent, handed over by Talmage to William P. Murray, the brother-in-law of Stillwell, American Commissioner, as a fee for legal services, although one of the rules of the Commission was that no attorney should be allowed to appear before it, and although Murray never did actually appear, and never did perform any legal service in the matter. Talmadge submitted

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A WRITTEN STATEMENT
relating to the history of the Commission, and the obstacles thrown in the way of its success by the Venzuelan Government.

He was then examined at length by Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee. He admitted having handed over to Murray half of the Seth Driggs certificates, but explained that he did so under the power of aftorney executed by Driggs to Murray, and by Murray to him. In being pressed for the reason why Driggs, who was at that time in Caracas, had not himself drawn and receipted for the certificates to which he was entitled, he said he supposed it was because neither Driggs nor Murray would trust each other. He confirmed Driggs' assertion to the effect that Murray had never appeared before the Commission, but inlimated his belief that Murray had performed legal services in preparing evidence in support of Driggs' claims. He denied most positively having ever received from Murray, or any of the claimants, any of their certificates, and asserted that those certificates which he had received under power-of-attorney from persons living in the United States he

DELIVERED TO THE PARTIES IN INTEREST immediately after his return to this country. Subsequently, however, he had bought and sold and had had various dealings in a large amount of these certificates. He admitted having employed Mr. Orth to appear for him before the Commission maintained, and his own reputation, which had been assailed by the Venzuelan Government, vindicated. He denied, however, many of the statements of Mr. Orth his is estimony, particularly those in which Orth represented that he had gone to the State Department in relation to dividends on the certificates held by Talmadge, and that he had received a certificate from Talmadge in compensation for his services, and that he had learned from Talmadge that he was owner of a large number of chese certificates. On all the points he contrallected Orth's testimo

mixed Commission, had not been nominated at his suggestion, and as a friend and agent of his. He explained their business relations, but de-nied any instrumentality in the selection of Machado.

To-day Seth Driggs entered suit to recover \$150,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by defendant refusing to deliver to him certificates in payment of ciaims of plaintiff adjudicated upon by the Venezuela Commission in 1866.

cates in payment of caims of plaintiff adjudicated upon by the Venezuela Commission in 1868.

The Judiciary Committee this morning examined Col. Thomas A. Scott, through Mr. Knott, in relation to the Caldwell telegram. He testified that he sent a dispatch to Josiah P. Caldwell on the Sist of May, thanking him for indorsing his evidence before the Committee. He knew nothing about the two messages sent to Caldwell from Philadelichia, excepting that a young man, who said his name was Reed, representing himself as the private secretary to Caldwell, talled upon the witness and showed him a copy of a dispatch, which would cost about \$100 in gold, and asked the witness to aid him in sending it. The witness declined to do it, and Reed said he would cut down the dispatch and send it himself. The dispatch alluded to was similar to the one received by Knott from Caldwell, but the witness did not think it was in The Exact words.

This testimony is in harmony with the statements contained in Reed's letters in the New York Herald this morning. The witness had never seen Reed before that time, and only once since. The witness was a little suspicious about the dispatch which he himself received from Caldwell, and sent over to the telegraph office to have it verified, and there learned that it was a genuine dispatch, cabled from London. The witness knew nothing of Reed or his whereabouta, except what he had stated. The witness identified his own signature to the letters containing a statement of this matter received by Knott on Wednesday last.

THE "FAVO" DISPATCH.

New York, June 23.—James C. Reed publishes a letter to-day announcing himself as the author of the famous "Favo" dispatch to Joseph Caldwell, and sentered that the used the ordinary business key-word, from a motive of economy, and not secresy, "Favo" being the code word for the name and address of Reed & Caldwell. Mr. Reed says he does not know how Mr. Blaine learned that Caldwell had cabled the Judiciary Committee, but he learns now for the first time of its origin

since these investigations began, that there were irregularities. The effort to connect the witness with any fraud was unjust.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate discussed throughout the day, and passed, the bill to amend the Enforcement act. The bill was passed by a strict party vote, Booth, classed as an Independent, voting with the Republicans. The debate was conducted almost entirely by the Democrats, who resolutely opposed every provision and principle of the bill. The purpose of the bill is to cure the defects in the original Enforcement act, pointed out by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Grant Parish and the Kentucky cases, and to frame a new law which, while and to frame a new law which, while not being liable to the charge of unconstitutionality, shall accomplish the purpose of the original Enforcement act. This, so astute a lawyer as Senator Edmunds considers, the bill passed to-day will accomplish. It remains to be seen, however, why this bill should nave been passed at the present time, when only six days remain to pass the appropriation bills, whose importance cannot be magnified. The want of wisdom is more clearly seen when it is remembered that the bill alluded to cannot possibly pass the House, and cannot receive a Democratic vote.

far as to leave at once for

A CHANGE OF CLIMATE

and new scenes. On Monday or Tuesday he
will take a special car for his home in Augusta,
and will impose upon himself absolute and
undisturbed rest for several weeks, free
from newspapers, telegraph, politics, and
visitors. On the way he will respond
to no calls, and will make the trip as quietly as
possible. He will not return to Washington
during the present session.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Mr. Blaine's
condition is unimproved. He remains in bed
during most of the day. Although his physicians advise his early departure from the city, it
has not been decided that he is able to travel at
present.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Sergeantat-Arms of the Senate has served some twenty-five subponas on persons in Washington to ap-pear as witnesses for the defense of Gen. Belknap. Among the number are Mr. Riggs, the Among the number are Mr. Riggs, the battle eyeral army officers, and a number of private citize. Who will be asked by Belknap's counsel to testify mediator. The subpression of persons at a distance was Washington have not been served, and most of them probability. bly will not be served until after the trial

THE INPLATIONISTS. The inflationists expect to be able to bring the finance question into the House immediately after the St. Louis Convention—Gibson, of the Banking and Currency Committee, will have returned then, and his vote, it is expected, will make one majority in favor of the inflation

measure.

Secretary Morrill.

Senator Morrill, in conversing with a Bureau officer of the Treasury to-day, intimated that he should probably accept the Treasury portfolio July 1. He told that officer that up to that time he should not make any appointments of subordinates, but that, after taking possession of the office, he should carefully examine the qualifications of all the leading officers.

ON DIT.

Cameron, left Washington to-day to make a brief visit to Harrisburg. The party will return on Monday.

Judge Burnham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st proximo.

THE SILVER BILL.

The substitute reported from the Senate Finance Committee for the so-called "Randall Silver bill," passed by the House on the 15th inst., consists of the first two sections of the Finance Committee's pending bill, and the last two of the House bill. In brief, it provides for the coinage of silver dollars, 412 8-10 grains of standard silver; and for issuing them and subsidiary coins in exchange for an equal amount of United States notes to be permanently retired. The silver buillion needed for this purpose is to be purchased in amounts not exceeding \$1,000,000 at a time at the market rates, and finally the legal-tender power of the trade dollar is abolished.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President Bas nominated Henry P. McCormick United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and C. Waters for United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Postmasters—Towner Schley, at Charleston; Sam Carson,

The members of the last class of graduates of Military Academy have been appointed Sec-

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Mr. Edmunds noved to take up the bill to amend the second, ourth, and fifth sections of the Enforcement act, lately reported from the Judiciary Commit-tee, to meet the objections to the law expressed in the recent decisions in the Supreme Court. After discussion, a vote was taken, which re-

sulted—yeas, 23; navs, 14—a party vote.

Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on India Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill to authorize the execution of a resolution of the authorize the execution of a resolution of the National Council of Osage Indians in relation to the payment of \$180,000 for attorneys' fees, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The consideration of the bill to amend the

Enforcement act was then proceeded with, and several verbal amendments to the first section were agreed to. The second section, which provides that if any The second section, which provides that if any person or officer of the United States, or officer of any State, or any person exercising power or authority under the United States, or any State, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right and opportunity to vote by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, etc., shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

ceeding \$1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. Thurman moved to strike out the words "person or," in the first line, so that it should read, "that if any officer of the United States, or officer of any State," etc. He argued that the word "person" was too broad in its meaning, and that only persons in authority could be punished, and not private citizens.

Mr. Edmunds said the right of suffrage to every citizen was universal and sacred, and this bill proposed to punish any person who invaded that right. Whoever, about the polls or elsewhere, endeavored to prevent a citizen from voting should be punished. Mr. Thurman asked: "How could a mere pri-

Mr. Thurman asked: "How could a mere private citizen, holding no office or authority, deny to another his right to vote?" The fourth and fifth sections of the bill provided for the punishment of persons interfering with the rights of persons to vote, and the second section should have nothing to do with private individuals.

Mr. Whyte said a more complete trap for the individual could not be laid than this. Any private citizen who neglected to assist a nerro man in voting could be punished under this bill by fine and imprisonment. Could it be possible that such a proposition should go forth from the Senate of the United States? Must a citizen be fined because he will not extend his arm to a colored citizen and lead him to the ballot-box? This bill made every man a conductor of colored votes.

Mr. Edmunds said the law already on the status books had fallen through the meshes of the Supreme Court on account of the want of a word, and the Committee on the Judiciary, so far as they had any responsibility about it. did not intend that this supplementary act should meet the fate of its predecessor.

After further debate, the amendment of Mr.

predecessor.

After further debate, the amendment of Mr.

Thurman to strike out the words "person or"
was rejected,—yeas, 14; nays, 24,—a strict party Mr. Whyte moved to amend the second section by striking out the word ''fail," and insert in lieu thereof the word ''refuse," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow and furnish to any citizen fair, fall, impartial, and equal opportunity to vote, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. Edmunds said that the amendment was only calculated (he would not say designed) to emasculate the force of the bill.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 15; nays,

Mr. Norwood moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "and furnish" so as to provide that "any person who shall refuse to allow to any citizen a full, fair, impartial, and equal opportunity," etc. Rejected—Yeas, 15; nays, 28.

Mr. Christiancy moved to amend the section by striking out the words "person or" in the first line and insert at the end of the third line the words "or pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority," so as to read: "If any officer of the United States, or officer of any State, or any person exercising the power or any

ers, the bill passed to-day will accomplish. It remains to be seen, however, why this bill should nave been passed at the present time, when only six days remain to pass the appropriation bills, whose importance cannot be magnified. The want of wisdom is more clearly seen when it is remembered that the bill aliuded to cannot possibly pass the House, and cannot receive a Democratic vote.

MR. BLAINE.

HIS HEALTH CONSIDERABLY SHATTERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Mr. Blaine, since his speech to an immense crowd that gathered at his house on Monday night to pay him the compliment of a screnade, has not been as well as previously, and to-day he did not feel well enough to leave his bed. His mental condition, while by no means threatening, is not as strong as his friends had hoped it would be, and physically he has little of the strength and activity which have characterized him for the past twenty years. He says himself that he has lost the snap and vim he had before his attack, and that he has never had so slight an appetite. He neglects his private correspondence, and seems to have no concern about the business. He has consented to obey the physicians' injunctions so far as to leave at once for and new secnes. On Monday or Tuesday he will take a special car for his home in Augusta, and will impose upon himself absolute and undisturbed rest for several weeks, free in the premises, and any judge, inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the lawful vote of any citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen so having offered and failed to perform as aforesaid, upon presentation by him of his affidavit, stating that he had a right to qualify as a voter, and such offer at time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such officer or person from performing such act by reason of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just, and shall, also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than 500, or imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Whyte said he would say with great respect

imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Whyte said he would say with great respect to the intelligence of the Chairman and members of the Judiciary Committee, that the ingenuity of man could not devise a scheme for the perpetration of frauds more perfectly than this section did. Such a provision as this was unwise and impolitic. Here was a provision of law intended to set at naught and nullify the registration acts of every the section of the country of the present of the country of the present of the country of the present of the country of the providing that it any person so offering such affidavit shall be deemed gullty of perjury, and on conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction, he shall be punished as in other cases of perjury.

perjury, and on conviction thereof before any District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction, he shall be punished as in other cases of perjury.

Mr. Edmunds said the statutes of the United States already defined the crime of perjury, and provided for its punishment. The Committee on the Judiciary did not think it necessary to resenate statutes in regard to perjury in this bill. He (Edmunds) denied that the bill interfered with the registration laws of the States. It was calculated to perfect them, and give every citizen the right to vote; and, provided that where any voter offered to do what the Registration laws required, and was prevented from doing so, he should have the right to vote the same as if he had been registered.

Mr. Morton said he would be very glad to agree with the Committee in regard to this second section. but he had great doubt as to the constitutionality of it. The colored people were entitled to vote upon precisely the same terms and conditions as anybody else, but they were not exempt from the same conditions precedent to voting required of others. He doubted the right of Congress to say that colored men should vote though they were not registered. Congress had the right to require that every voter should be registered. In his opinion it was not competent for Congress to override the State laws in regard to registration.

Mr. Edmunds argued that registration was for the purpose of securing the right to every man qualified to put in his ballot. The thing to be done was to secure to the colored man equal rights, and if registering officers excluded him from doing what the State law required on account of his color, they kept him from voting, and a remedy must be provided for him.

Mr. Morton said he was anxious to have the law passed in such a manner that it should not be subject to future doubts. He argued that so far as all conditions of voting were concaused they were left to the State, but all State laws an apply to the black man and white man alike.

Mr. Thurman sp

Mr. Edmunds asked if it was not like the State

States that they had no rights which Congress was bound to respect.

Mr. Edmunds asked if it was not like the State laws in many States

Mr. Thurman—Suppose it is. The right to pass those laws belong to the State and not to Congress. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected—yeas. 16; nays. 21—Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. Christiancy moved an amendment to the third section, so as to provide that the section shall not apply in any State where, by the laws of such State, no person of any race or color shall be allowed to vote without being previously actually registered. Rejected.

The section as reported by the Committee was then agreed to.

The fourth section of the bill, which provides that if any person by force, bribery, threats or intimidation, or other uniswful means, shall hinder, prevent, or obstruct any citizen doing any act required by the law to be done, to qualify him to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servinde, he shall for any such offense pay \$500 to the person aggrieved, and also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$500, or imprisoned not less than one month, or more than one year, was agreed to.

Mr. Merrimon submitted an amendment to the third section, providing that if any person so making and presenting such affidavit shall willfully and contrary to his oath in that behalf state or subscribe to any material matter which he does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalties provided in Sec. 5, 392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 13.

was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 13.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and also on its amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conferences on those bills asked for by the House of Representatives. Messrs. Windom, Logan, and Ransom were appointed members of the Committee on the former bill, and Messrs. Sargent, Crozler, and Withers on the latter.

Adjourned.

Committee on the former bill, and Messra. Sargent, Crozler, and Withers on the latter.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. After rejecting the amendment increasing to \$750, 000 the appropriation of \$250, 000 for the continuation of work on the State, War, and Navy Department buildings, the Committee rose. The session of yesterday was formally closed, and that of to-day begun.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Idaho contested election case, and reported a unanimous resolution of the Committee unseating T. W. Bennett, the sitting Delegate, and declaring S. S. Finn entitled to the seat. Agreed to, and Mr. Finn was sworn in.

Mr. Harris, from the same Committee, reported a unanimous resolution declaring Joseph H. Rainey, the sitting member, entitled to a seat from the First District of South Carolina. Adopted. Also, the same report in the case of H. B. Stratt, from the Second District of Minnesota. Adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill. On reaching the paragraph appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of the Custom-House and Post-Office at Port Huron, Mich. Mr. Conger offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for furnishing the same. Adopted.

The Committe finished consideration of the paragraphs making appropriations for public buildings, and passed on to those making appropriations for lighthouse's buoys, etc.

Mr. Stone offered an amendment reappropriating \$10,000 for furnishing the same. Adopted.

The item for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, appropriating \$13,000, besides \$25,000 for one month's pay to employees furloughed and finally discharged permanently from that bureau, was passed without amendment.

The item for the Sunters of Engraving and Printing, appropriating \$10,000 for completing the millitary telegraph between the army posts on the Texas frontie

Horne, and hate were appointed the House.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole.
On motion of Mr. Banning, an item of \$50,000 was inserted for Wheeler's geographical survey of the 100th meridian, against the opposition of the Appropriation Committee. An item of \$140,000 was inserted for Prof. Jenney's survey of the Black Hills.
A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the Committee, at 11:35, rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

not asked were agreed to in bulk.

The first amendment on which a separate vote was taken by yeas and nays was that offered by Mr. Kasson, to strike out of the bill the clause repealing the laws in relation to the registration of votes and the appointment of Supervisers of Elections and Deputy and Special Deputy Marshals. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 92.

Mr. Mutchler's amendment striking out the provision reducing the pay of printers at the Government printing-office was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract and by the lowest bidder was also agreed to without the yeas and nays.

and by the lowest bidder was also agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Randall for the advance by the Treasury of the money necessary to pay the interest on the 3.65 District bonds was also agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was one striking out of the bill an item of \$25,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States. The amendment was rejected by a vive voce vote, but Mr. Conger insisted on a vote by yeas and nays (in order to have a record), and on that; vote the amendment was again rejected—yeas, 73; nays, 92, all the Republicans and many Democrats voting in the negative.

was again rejected year, for may on an the negative.

Mr. Sayler's amendment increasing the item for the Cincinnati Post-Office from \$200,000 to \$300,000 was rejected.

The next amendment on which a vote was taken by yeas and mays was the one increasing the item for lights on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri Rivers from \$120,000 to \$150,000. The vote was being taken at 2 o'clock, when the report closed, with the prospect of the House continuing in session late enough to pass the bill.

WHISKY.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAURES.

MILWAURES, rung 23.—William Nowell, late Commissioner of the ward of Public Works, and a strong supporter of competer, received a dispatch from the House Sergeant—at Arms at Washington this afternoon summounts him to Washington thought, to be examined touching his knowledge, it as supposed of the whicks. his knowledge, it is supposed, of the whisky campaign fund. As Nowell's name has hither-

campaign fund. As Nowell's name has hitherto escaped montion in connection with these
scandals, the maker causes considerable suprise. It is alleged in well-informed quarters
that the labors of the Committee of Investigation will certainly result in the District-Attorney being instructed to present Keyes and Carpenter to the Grand Jury to neet at Oshkosh.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Wisconsin Republican delegation to-day united in a
request to Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judichary Committee, that he should summon the
witnesses in the Milwaukee Whisky Ring investigation demanded by Keyes. Knott consented
to do this. Matt Carpenter is expected to crossexamine Conklin. The investigation may be
postponed until he comes. PEKIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—John L. Smith, Pekin distiller who has been rusticating in Canada for some time back, has returned home his case being now continued. His health is much improved. Al Smith appeared in court to-day and had the forfeiture of his recognizance set aside and his case continued until next term.

His Slik Underclothes.

His Silk Underelothes.

St. Louis Republican.

The newsboys who gather about in the afternoon awaiting the publication hour of the Brening Republican either fairly roll in wealth or their conversation is to some extent imaginative. Said one of them to another:

"Billy, did yer buy that \$50 plaid summer suit I seed yer lookin' at in a winder Saturday?"

"No, Blinkey, I didn't take it in. Ther wus only one watch-pocket in the trowsis, an' I allus carries two tickers, one to e'rect tother by."

"But yer ain' to your yer army britches all summer, is yer, 'specially when yer go drivin' out evenin's?"

"No, Blinkey, my dear, I ain't," was Billy's grave reply, 'but don't yer worry about me. It's silk underelothes as preserves my precious health.

Silk's the thing, Blinkey?"

FOREIGN.

Horrible Butcheries Perpetrated in the Province of Bulgaria.

The Number of Victims Stated at from 8,000 to 30,000.

Servia Has an Army of 100,000 Men on the Frontier.

The German Money Market in a State of Feverish Excitement. Rumors of Growing Dissatisfaction with

the New Turkish Ruler. Reported Revolt of the Garrison at Con-

> stantinople. TURKEY.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News publishes letter from its Constanting ated June 16, giving the details of atrocities committed in Bulgaria by Bashi Bazouk's Turk-ish irregular troops. The writer says: "All movable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women, and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is es-timated that the province, which has heretofore yielded to the Government an annual teve nue of \$4,000,000, will not pay one-quarter of that sum this year, or for years to come Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 8,000 to 30,000. "The sacrificed at from 8,000 to 30,000. "The correspondent named thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over 10 years of age. In the Village of Serustitza, in the District of Phillippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned and all the inhabitants have been killed, except a few women and children, who took refuge in Phillippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi Bazouks. These cruelties have made great impression at Constantinople, and the English Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put an end to them.

Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put an end to them.

VIENNA, June 23.—According to intelligence from Belgrade, an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of the Servian militia has been issued. Each brigade is to assemble in its station to-morrow. Next week an order will be issued for the mobilization of the second contingent. At the end of the week the army is to take its strategical positions on the frontier. At the same time, Prince Milan in to issue a manifesto to the people and proceed to the army. As an intention to attack Turkey is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of Ristic, the Servian Minister.

London, June 24.—5 a. m.—The Standard's special from Vienna says Count Andrassy has frequently conferred of late with the Russian and other ambassidors. It has been agreed to instruct foreign representatives at Belgrade that Servia must not expect any assistance or even a benevolent neutrality if she commences war against Turkey. Russia and Austria have agreed to meet jointly any emergency arising in Servia.

assisfed Abdul Aziz in disposing of his treasure. The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals are now suspended. The Government is fast becoming unpopular, and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undecided attitude. Paris, June 23.—La France publishes a report that the garrison of Constantinople has revolted.

AN INCURY.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons Mr. Foster gave notice that he will ask Disraell on Monday whether he can give any information regarding the truth of the statements in the Daily News' Constantinople letter of the cruelties of the Turks in Bulgaria.

cruelties of the Turks in Bulgaria.

LONDON, June 24—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to the Morning Post reports that Prince Milan, of Servia, is in serious difficulty. The influence of Prince Karageorgevich, a pretender to the throne, is being used to inflame the popular sentiment, which already is decidedly in favor of war with Turkey. Karageorgevich's popularity is reported to be increasing, and it is said the Servian Government apprehends disturbances among the people.

LONDON, June 24—5:30 a. m.—The Times'

LONDON, June 24—5:30 a. m.—The Times' special correspondent at Berlin says: "The Government here contemplates the immediate issue of a 4 per cent loan for \$25,000,000." SERVIA'S ARMAMENT.

The Servian Minister of War has informed Prince Milan that the entire Second Division of Militia has been mobilized and sent to the frontier. This adds 42,000 men to the 70,000 already under arms, and completes Servia's armament. German exchanges have almost suspended business pending the decision as to what is the meaning of Servian armament.

meaning of Servian armament.

AN EXTENSIVE RAID.

A telegram from Ragusa to the Times reports that a body of insurgents, taking advantage of the departure of Mukhtar Pasha's expedition to Nicsic, rawaged the plain of Nevesinje. The booty was immense. Eight thousand animals of various kinds were taken to Banjani. The insurgents absolutely reject the armistice, and and have refused an interview with Baron Rodich.

The insurgents in Dugo Pass did not oppose the revictualing of Nicsic because they received positive orders from Montenegro not to interfere.

THE END NOT YET.

THE END NOT YET.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:
"The Eastern question has been revived through a number of alarming rumors which I only mention to show it would be a great mistake to fancy that the question is approaching a solution."

The Russian telegraphic agency announces that conformably with the desire of England and their own firm resolutions, the other powers have instructed their naval commanders to respect the articles of treaties relative to the passage of the Devidualles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASCOW, June 23.—Robert Napier, a well-

THE MARGARY MURDER. A dispatch from Bombay says although Gros-venor's report has not yet transpired, it is sur-mised it will strongly implicate the Chinese General, Lee Zetaher, in the murder of Margary.

LONDON, June 23.—At a meeting of one Eric Nondon, June 23.—At a meeting of one Eric Raway stockholders to-day, Sir Edward Watkins ubmitted the following plan: That without reacting the rate of interest, beginning with next September, they should fund for a period of four-an a-half years alternate coupons of the first intrage bonds, paying the other coupons in gos and that they should fund nine half-yearly coupons of the second mortgage bonds in a lump. Sir Edward suggested that there should be post in 1880 to redeem the second bonds at 80. The meeting adopted the scheme after a complime ary allusion to Jewett, Fleming, and Miller.

Sir Edward Watkin explained that, under the scheme submitted to the nating, holders of \$1,000 nominal of second bons would receive immediately \$300 in new bonds with would pay 5 per cent interest, commencing the 1, 1877. After 1880 the interest on the set all bonds, which were not redeemed, would be bonds, which were not redeemed, would be deduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 7 to 6 per cent. Preferred and weduced from 8 to 6 per cent. It was decided that two yet there leading Americans should be intied a co-operate and support Jewett.

Scotland has won the international rifle challenge trophy competed for at Edinburg by Scotch, English, and Irish twenties. Scotland scored 1,226; England, 1,201; and Ireland, 1,140.

morning N. G. Ordway, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, made a statement, denying in toto the charges which appeared in print against his official honesty, and said he should go before the Committee at Washington and defend himself.

Special Digate to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 23.—The proposition of John H. Boss, William Fleming, O. A. Simons, and James Lillie, to erect water-works complete, including water-power and water supply for \$380,000, was accepted by the Council tonight.

night.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—To-day was the hottest day of the season, the mercury marking 95 degrees during the entire afternoon.
The telegraph cable across the Mississippi River at this point was broken to-day by drift-

River at this point was broken to-day by drittwood.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 23.—The Iowa State Academy of Sciences held a session in this city to-day. Papers were read by Prof. Bessay, of the State Agricultural College: Dr. Fasquhanson, of Davenport; Prof. Calvin, of the State University; Dr. Hobby, of Wilton; Prof. Preston, of the State University; Dr. Farnsworth, of Clinton; Prof. Henrich, of Iowa (Old Probabilities), and Prof. Miller, of Muscatine.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—George Nicolson and Peter Stamand, of the Picayune, drew \$50,000 in the last Havana lottery.

MECHANICAL MARVELS.

Some of Them Which Are to Be Seen at the Centennial.

An Interesting Contribution from the Makers of "0. N. T."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A chief feature of interest in the tours of Machinery Hall is the welcome discovery at almost every turn of some mechanical marvel of which we may all have

interest in the tours of Machinery Hall is the welcome discovery at almost every turn of some mechanical marvel of which we may all have long known by reputation yet never before have seen. Akin to this pleasure is the one of finding frequently, in active running order, the machinery by which some universal staple of trade is produced. Here are printing-presses dashing off the papers so familiar to every intelligent household. Here, too, are the looms that weave the carpets; the stamping machines that raise the tinware; the inventions that give us the finished silk, the mechanism by which watches are made, and so on almost infinitely in scope and interest. Among them all, however, I doubt if there is any one exhibit possessing the broad-spread attraction to men, women, and children of every walk in life, of the one which shows practically how thread is wound. The spool of thread is such a familiar object to us all from the earliest remembrances of life, that it has grown to be a natural accompaniment of human existence. It is woman's insignia of domestic power; her invariable attendant, and as much a regular adjunct of her happiness as home, family, and a well-stocked wardrobe. That is to say, good thread is all I have claimed for it; such thread as is wound from the bobbins to the spools here at the Exposition, by the fascinating machinery shown by the manufacturers of Clark's inimitable "O. N. T." spool cotton.

This thread, as my fair readers well know, is made from Sea Island cotton, and in firmness, evenness, smoothness, and durability, is the paragon of spool cotton, both for hand and machine sewing. A sample of the many machines used in winding the thread has been set up in Machinery Hall, just to the east of the hugh Corliss engine. The deft manner in which exactly 200 yards of thread are coiled upon eight spools at a time, followed by the cutting of an otch in each spool, the drawing of the end of thread into the notch, and the dropping of the spools, collects throngs of admiring visitors around the sp

Clark's thread has been known and admired the world over for upwards of sixty years. The business of the father has been handed down to the sons, and immense manufactories at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, now give employment to over 4,000 persons. "O. N. T.," which being interpreted means simply "Our New Thread," is standard and esteemed in almost every family from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Those who have learned of its uniform reliability and usefulness will gladly greet the phase of its production shown at the Centennial. The name of these is legion, and accounts in a goodly measure for the swarm of interested spectators who congregate around the place hour after hour. ure for the swarm of interested spectators who congregate around the place hour after hour. All readers of THE THEOLE visiting the Centennial have a treat in store noticing the brisk and accurate working of this marvelous piece of mechanism. Clark's "O. N. T." is a ruler in the world of spool cotton, and the contribution of its makers to the Exposition is one of the king attractions of the entire Centennial exhibit.

QUAKER CITY.

THE BURNED TOWN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The insurance companies held a meeting here to-day and appointed

nies held a meeting here to-day and appointed a commission to proceed to St. Johns and urge upon the City Council to prohibit the re-erection of wooden buildings, mills, or any other hazardous risk in the business part of the city. Should these suggestions not be compiled with, the insurance companies decided to withdraw en masse from the city.

St. Johns, Que., June 23.—Propositions are going on for rebuilding the principal business places destroyed by the recent fire. The Town Council intended expropriating sufficient land to make the new streets in the burnt district 12 and 15 feet wider than the old ones.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 621 at 5:20 o'clock yes terday afternoon was caused by the burning of a smoke-house in the rear of No. 422 Milwaua smoke-house in the rear of No. 422 Milwau-kee avenue, owned by Charles Wite. Damage trifling.

The alarm of fire from Box 346 at 1:05 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the third story of No. 671 South Hal-sted street, occupied by T. D. Carter as a resi-dence. Damage trifling; caused by the ex-plosion of a kerosone lamp. In running to the lire engine No. 6 broke down, and was badly wrecked.

NEW York, June 23.—At the special session of the geseral term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to-day, the decision given by Judge. Pyrhoman in the case of Moulton vs. Beecher, argued at Foughkeepste, was reversed. This gives Moulton the right to bring action. Beecher can carry the case to the Court of Appeals if he desires.

BURNT AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The British bark
Great Republic arrived to-day from Liverpool.
It reports that on the 28th of May, in latitude 11 degrees 4h minutes north, longitude 114 degrees 21 minutes west, the British bark Clarendon was boarded. She had been abandoned and was on fire. Nothing was left but the mere iron shell and some of the still burning cargo. She appeared to have been coal-laden. No signs of life were visible in the vicinity of the wreck.

NEAR EAST SAGINAW. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 23.—Some barns belonging to the Kimble estate at St. Charles, in this county, were destroyed with their contents last night. Loss, \$2,500; partially in-

Eccentricities of Abdul Aziz.

London Globs.

Many of the French papers, to which the grace aspect of a question is less welcome than the say, are celebrating the fall of the Sultan by a whole volley of anecdotes, more or less ridiculous, instructive of his life and reign. It need hardly be said that these are not of a flattering character. Abdul Aziz was born in the beginning of 1830, and when he succeeded his brother on the throne in 1861 he had the reputation of being a modest, fragal, and sober-minded man. It was said that he only had one wife, and lived with her in the most homely and unostentatious style imaginable.

The was a test the reason for it.

was to be found, not in the piety or auterity of the new sovereign, but in the circumstance that he had no money wherewith to indulge in extravagances. No sooner was he firmly settled on the throne than he passed at once into that tragico-comic state of imbecile despotism so often and so successfully represented in the buriesques of Offenbach and the other writers of operabouffe. His caprices were almost as varied as those of Nero or Elagabalus. His menagerie was his great delight, and one morning his Ministers were ordered, on pain of instant dismissal, to procure a supply of tigers. They were so anxious to execute the command that in a few days no less than fifty of the beasts arrived. But in the meanwhile the Suitan had changed his mind. Lions were now all the rage, and in a very short time some fifty lions were at the palace, only to be rejected in similar style.

rage, and in a very short time some firty holds were at the palace, only to be rejected in similar style.

Parrots were afterward the particular fancy of this amateur naturalist, and for a long time all Stamboul was made hideous by the cries of the birds which had been brought for his approval. A visitor to the harem describes his unexpected meeting in one of the galleries with a large giraffe, which was painfully groping its way with neck bowed down and head scraping along the ceiling. From these absurdities the imperial palaces have at last been freed. The new Sultan, like his uncle, comes to power with a reputation for modesty, vigor, and good sense. It remains to be seen whether he will fulfull better than his predecessor the flattering "predictions" of public rumor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts—The superi-ority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and soids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

CANCER

CAN BE CURED,

Notwithstanding. The following extraordinary cure of a Cancer, which had been pronounced beyond the reach of medicine by the best medicial skill of New England, certainly merita the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are now daily prescribing VEGETINE in New England, where it has already become firmly established, and is recognized by all classes of people to be the only reliable Blood Purilier.

All that may be Said to the Contrary

APPROVED STATEMENT

rully restored.

I am confident if I had used VEGETINE in the early stages of the disease it would have arrested its progress and saved years of great suffering. I desire simply that others may be beneated and attention called to its usefulness; and, in the interest of suffering humanity only, I cheerfully add my testimonial to its entire success in my case; and, though I have lost nearly all of my nose, my face is entirely healed and I enjoy good health. My husband joins with me in approving this statement.

32 Evereti-st.

TINE, and I think it the best modicine for weakness of the kidneys I over sued. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the com-plaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Recommend It Heartily. MR. STRYENS:
Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for
Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of
the system.
I can heartly recommend ft to all suffering from the
above complaints. You're respectfully,
MRS. MONROE PARKER,
380 Athens-st.

Vegetine is So'd by all Druggists. MILLINERY.

Our usual POPULAR PRICES. 124 STATE-ST WEBSTER'S

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

To close the stock of Shay, French & Co., S4 and 86 State-st. All goods at less than cost; must be closed immediately.

J. IRVING PEARCE, Assignee.

FRUIT JARS. Mason's Porcelain Lined Quarts, \$1.50 per dozen. J. HICKSON,



113 East Madison-st., just East of Clark,

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

cises yesterday morning previous to the gather-ing at McCormick Hall.

At the Foster School, on Union street, be-

tween O'Brien and Dussold, the exercises consisted entirely of music, both vocal and instrumental. The various divisions held their re-

school, Miss Little, the Principal, having supervised the affair. Director Sullivan and Mr.

Goggin made addresses to the pupils, encouraging them to drink deep of the fountains of learning, and giving them wholesome advice.
Director Sullivan distributed the Foster medals to Miss Sarah Quinn and Dora Meyer, and dis-tributed the diplomas to a graduating class of

SCAMMON.

At the Scammon School, the closing exercises were held in the recitation rooms, and there was

no regularly arranged programme, each teacher having control of his or her room's entertainment. A great many of the parents and friends of the pupils were present. The two Foster medals were awarded to two little ladies named Misses McGartey and Weber, by Dr. Bluthardt,

who also distributed twenty-five diplomas to

AT THE DORE SCHOOL Harrison and Halsted streets, Principal H. H. Belfield conducted the exercises, which consist-

ed of recitations, music, etc., which were wit-

nessed by a large number of the parents and

plomas by the Principal. The Foster medals were carried off by Miss Carrie L. Goodnow and

The programme at the Douglas School was as

the graduates to the High School.

twenty.

An Unusually Large Attendance-The Graduates and Their Addresses.

List of Scholars Who Have Passed the High-School Examination.

Exercises in the Grammar Schools---Award of Foster Medals.

Exhibitions in Private Institutions---The Programme at Hyde Park.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In the light of the attendance at McCormick Hall yesterday, it can scarcely be claimed that the people of Chicago take no interest in their common schools. The graduating exercises at the High, Division High, and Normal Schools were advertised to commence at 2 p m., but the confusion and noise of the pushing crowds lasted until 3 o'clock, when the doors were closed in order that the entertainment might proceed. There were then at least 4,000 in the hall, and over 2,000 more were turned away from the doors because of the lack of room inside.

On the stage were a number of the friends of the scholars, and the members of the Board of Education. The students of the schools were ranged in front of the platform, and behind and on each side of them, the interested spectators crowded every inch available for seeing or hearing.

The entertainment passed off well. There were no hitches, no long "waits." The management was good, and each participant was well up in the duties assigned to him or to her.

THE ORATORS.

The exercises were introduced by John Hand's orchestra, and, after some excellent music, the immense audlence settled down to the enjoyment of the entertainment. Charles J. True came forward to dilate upon "The Need of the Hour." His cessay was a cold, closely-kint, and logical review of the financial situation of the GRADUATING EXERCISES.

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Miss Lulu Wheaton, of the South Division High School, read an essay upon "Literary Aspirants." She was arrayed in lavender silk, with a deep flonnee, and deep pointed overskirt, trimmed with diagonal bands of puffings: cursage high, of dress material, with tunic of tulle, half buried in puffings, laces, and flowers; hair worn after the fashion of the Grecians and decorated with rose-buds. Her essay was well written, abounding in elegant filustration, and read in a careful and effective manner.

Miss Mary M. T. Walsh, of the 'Normal School, wore a stone-colored silk, with a fluted founce and deep overskirt, high corsage, with lace at the throat, and the hair in long curls. Her theme was "Up Hill." and comprehended lessons deduced from the lives of the great men who have solved the great problems of the world and left a trail to guide generations.

An essay had been commenced by Miss Anna S. Hughes, but before it had been finished she had graduated from among her companions. The title was "Monuments," and it devolved upon Miss Della L. Foskett to pay the tribute of the class to the departed associate. Speaking of the young lady's death, Miss Foskett read a high eulogium upon her life, and with her eyes filled with tears read the fragment her friend had left. Miss Foskett wore white Paris muslin, as mass of puffings and folds, trimmed with white flowers.

"Concentrated Effort" brought forward Mr. Hermann L. Mantz, who added strong arguments to human experience in favor of strong and continued endeavor, if a man would succeed in this world.

Miss Lucy S. Ingalls, of the Normal School, selected for her subj

vision High School, demonstrated that "Woman's Influence" may not be entirely soparated from the effect of dress. She wore a filmy robe of taile, in folds and puffings, trimmed with vines and sowers. From her standpoint, and the enthusiasm with which her views were received, it appeared that there is a growing feeling that "woman belongs to the Church and the fireside, and her mission is performed only when she ceases to march up and down the land declaring that she must vote." At the conclusion of the essay a shower of flowers fell at the fair graduate's feet, and a storm of applause congratulated her effort.

"The Cuban Struggle" claimed the attention of William J. Frazer. His address was an eloquent appeal for the struggling Cuban, whose bravery will carry his fame farther than that of Thermopylis.

Miss Ids Fontayne, of the High School, evolved some "Novel Ideas." Her dress was iliac silk, trimmed heavily with bail fringe and bows, and white flowers, and her theme was the folly of depending upon the threadbare inventious of ancient days, when the present had presented as fine minds and as sharp inventive securities as ever antiquity did. It was a sensible discourse, evidently based on reflection, and delivered with taste and energy.

Miss Lizzie A. Miller, of the Normal School, read an essay on "Tides." Her costume was lavender silk, with flounces and puffings, trimmed with bows of seal brown; corsage laced in front with brown silk; hair in bandeaux, and trimmed with flowers. Likening the changes and effect of the human mind, she carried the illustration through a poetical effort, which was well received and heartily applanded. George H. Hussander spoke upon the "Limits of Knowledge," which extend and widen as a man strives to approach them. His delivery was good, and his theme sparkling with good ideas and sensible views.

Miss J. Charlotte Lundh read an essay in German to prove that "Superiority Imposes Obligations." She wore a navy-blue silk, with black and white silk overskirt, and sleeveless corsage of

was well written, and read with care and energy.

Miss Josephine L. White read an original pearwain splitt and effect. Her dress was seal-brown sift, trimmed with a lighter shade; deep overskirt, with tournure bouliant; high corsage and hair in flawers. As she finished her poem, she was called out by the assemblage, who fairly covered her with bouquets.

Louis M. Greeley spoke upon "Individual Peculiarities," and held the interess of the audience from the first to the last, and was heartily applauded.

Mass Bessie Bradwell, of the High School, closed the part of the graduates in the exercises with an essay, "Ruins, the Indices of History," and the valedictory address. Her costume was ross-colored silk, with three graduated fluted flounces, and deep-pointed overskirt trimmed with a band of flutings and white fringe. The carage was high, with low ruil, and leaves and flowers. The essay was conched in simple, elegant language, and was far above the average of the school essay. The valedictory was short, straight to the point, and graced with a common-sense review of the school-days.

Prof. Rodney Welsh was then called upon, in

mon-sense review of the school-days.

Prof. Rodney Weish was then called upon, in the absence of Mr. Charles H. Reed, to bestow the prizes upon the graduates of the High school. Prof. Weish premised the presentation with a brief address.

I am, said he, in the awkward position of a school-boy, called on to speak on the last day of school, when nothing had been previously said about declamation. I am no speaker, and I think it very wrong for Mr. Reed to put me in his place, while he is trying to send some of our best citizens to Joine, but I will do my best, under the circumstances.

Miss Louisa J. M. Emmert, were then led to the front of the stage, and Miss Bradwell presented with a membership in the Athenseum, for excellence in study; Mr. Naylor with a fine copy of Tennyson, for punctuality; and Miss Emmert with a copy of Moliere's works, for excellence in French.

Mr. George C. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on Normal School, was selected to present one of the graduates with the prize allotted to that school.

He said the prize had been contributed for the young lady who had attained the greatest excellence in scholarship, and that he was instructed that Miss Mary M. T. Walshe, by her diligence and application, had been the fortunate winner.

winner.

THE DIPLOMAS.

Mr. Richberg, Chairman of the Board, then came forward and said:

There remains but one thing to be done before these exercises close. For six years I have been a member of the Board of Education, and have attended these exhibitions, and I have always found the hall so crowded that hundreds have been turned away. The people of Chicago in their interest in public schools are second to none in the country, and I also maintain that in no city will you find a better corps of teachers or a better system of education.

better corps of teachers or a better system of education.

The people have had confidence in the Board. We have tried to perform our duty, and though we may have failed. I believe the people of Chicago will bear me out that we have been honest. To-day may close my connection with the public schools, but I shall never lose my interest, nor will my sympathy flag.

I have one more act to perform,—an act which will terminate the official relations of the class and the Board, and we shall be as pleased to hear in the future, as in the past, of the well-doing of the classes.

He presented diplomas to the following-named graduates:

SCHOOL.
Cora A. Emmert.
Lonisa J. M. Emmert.
Ida Fontayne.
William J. Frazer.
Otto Freer.
Isabel F. Goold.
Louis M. Greeley.
Lizzie Hasbrouck.
Mary Frank Houghton.
George H. Hussander.
Eugene W. Hutchinsos
Lucy S. Ingals.
Mary E. Ingals.
Katie Josephi.
S. William D. Kent.
Nellie M. Kimball.
Fanny J. King.
Louis F. Koehn, Jr.
Mary E. Robinson.
Orielle Schuyler. Ida M. Sheldon.
S. Pauline Sherwood.
Ida M. Siebert.
James J. Simons.
Fanny R. Smith.
J. Dunlop Smith.
Nannie Stewart.
Albert W. True.
Charles J. True.
George H. Vaupell.
Ebenezer H. Wells.
John H. Willard.
Minnie E. Wert.
Steila S. Woolley.

DIVISION HIGH SCHOOLS. Bivision.

Sarah A. Gavin.

Mary A. Gibbons.

Elila A. Jones.

M. Jennie Lewis.

Carrie L. Lawson.

Charlotte A. Maxwell.

Minnie P. Tyler.

Bertha Rudolph.

Mollie J. Walsh.

Molle J. Walsh. Fred S. Baker. William H. Cook. Wilham H. Cook.
Daniel O'Connor.
Jennie S. Atwater.
Abbie A. Cannon.
Teresa A. Cannon.
Anna S. Dawson.
Nellie V. Dixon.
Sarah J. Eaton.
Della L. Foskett,
Emma M. A. Fröm.

William Cuthbert.
Alfred Doyle.
Harry B. Fuller.
George W. Hancock.
William H. Hess.
Nelle E.
Nelle E. Clara T. Martin. Katie E. McGrath. Katie E. McGrath.
Annie McRoy.
Kittie E. Murphy.
Nelhe E. Nye.
Stella J. O'Brien.
Elizabeth S. O'Neill.
Hannah A. Perdue.
Mary Poole.
Mary Poole.
Marie Frice.
Hattie E. Willard.
E. May Richman.
Anna M. Riordan.
Hannah Roberts.
Jennie Rosenfeld.
Amelia Smith.
Lottie L. Snow.
Manie H. Stevens.

Elia E. Stone.
Leona L. Thorne.
Annie M. Whalen. harles Schoenberger. acob Edw'd Strader. Jacob Edw d Stradt Louisa Brust. Alice B. Canney. Carrie E. Chapin. Lulu M. Whedon. Munnie R. Cowan. Mary A. Crowe. Ella A. Eaton. Hattle E. Furlong. Hattle C. Gillmore. Annie J. Glenn. Nettle Havens. Josephine Kerne. Bridget T. Lennon. Ninnie Mahla.

Mary A. R. Whitty. bivision,
Bertha Benson,
Annie M. Burns.
Mary Burns.
Susie A. Carey.
Olivia A. Crane,
Mary A. Davis,
Caroline Denninger.
Mary S. Dodge.
Minnie A. E. Donoghue.
Mary M. Dooley.
Annie Dowe.
Mary F. Dunn.
Sclena A. Eustis.
Maggie A. Fisher.
Ottifle L. Fisher.
Beile M. Freund.
Mary Angela Gibbons,
Amanda W. Hawkinson.
Sarah J. Hayes.
Amelia M. L. Schock. John P. Bongban. Francis T. Colby. Lawrence J. Davy. Walter A. Finney. Frank A. Gittleson.

Neuire F. Ashworth.
Lizzie F. Beck.
Aurelia Bengley.
Henrietta S. Highley.
Emma J. Hinchman.
Alice A. Hogan.
Isabella E. Hudson.
Orpha Jacobus.
Sena Klein.
Mary A. Kingsley.
Dena M. Lee.
Mary E. Manning.
Matilda M. Markz.
Mittie Mastera.
Agnes McLean.
Jennie E. Meads.
Belle M. Mear.
Teresa M. Murphy.
Carrie A. Neison.
Maggie J. Peacock.
Christine W. Robertson.
Adelia E. Robinson.
Emma L. Hiestand.

NORMAL SCHOOL.
CLASS OF DEC. 24, 1875.

Mattle A. Barnard,
Ectase OF DEC. 24, 1875.

Mattle A. Barnard,
Clarie E. Shaable,
Julia E. Sargent,
Claire E. Starrett.
Mitto E. Robinson.
Lizzie A. Johuson,
Lizzie A. McKeon,
Ida B. Mills,
Mary Moloney,
Crass OF DEC. 24, 1875.

Fannie T. Mason,
Lizzie R. Mills,
Mary Moloney,
Lizzie A. McKeon,
Ida B. Mills,
Mary Moloney,
Crass OF DEC. 25, 1876.
Fannie T. Mason,
Lizzie S. Miller,
Marion Blown,
Mary J. W. Boughan,
Kittle E. Bryan,
Hannah R. Carabine,
Lizzie S. Miller,
Neilie H. Moakley,
Lizzie S. Miller,
Neilie M. Starrett.
Mitia M. Turtle.
Lizzie H. Starrett.
Mitia M. Turtle.
Lizzie H. Starrett.
Mitia M. Starrett.
Mitia M. Starrett.
Mitia M. Starett.
Mitia M. Starrett.
Mit Sarah J. Hayes.
Amelis M. L. School
Jane F. Shanley.
Miriam I. Shoyer.
Kiiza Smith.
Lizzie H. Starrett.
Maria M. Stedman.
Susie C. Stevens.
Hamnah Thorson.
Julia M. Turtle.
Louise J. A. Walsh.
Hattle J. Wheelock.
Alice A. Wheadon.
Josephine M. Whito.
Agness Whitehead,
Annie T. Wilbur.
Kate Wilson.
Mary A. Woods.
Annie Y. Oudale.
Annetta T. Zimmermi
Hannah Schiff.

Mary J. W. Boughan, Kittie E. Bryan, Hannah R. Carabine, Theresa E. Cunningham, Sophie A. Edistorm, May A. Fenittore, Mary Filz. Jennie H. Neighbouf,
Sophie Orb,
Adeinide S. Pike,
Christine Russell,
Libbie A. Ryan,
Mary E. Ryan,
Mary E. Ryan,
Anna D. St. Clair,
Kittle A. Scoville,
dennie Scully,
Carrie Strauss,
Frank E. Tremain,
Clara Walker,
Mary M. T. Walsh,
Huida A. West,
Cora Withy,
Nettie G. Wyoon. May A. Feninore,
Mary Filz. Garrison,
Martha E. Hamblin,
Itatte J. Hamblook,
Nellie C. Ingram,
Rimms P. Hogan,
Caroline M. Johnson,
Lizzie Kirk,
A. Maria Kitt,
Clara King,
Jane E. Malony,
Maggie M. McCarthy,
Lizze Marr,

GONE UP.

en, naye. F. E. Garey, Orden.
en. Douglas. H. C. H. Marot, Orden.
hinson, Douglas. A. M. Nelson, Cot'e Grow
rith, Seamison. M. A. Kenney, Ogden.
is, Brown.
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it, Himes, Washington.
skitaner.
C. J. Merriman, Hayes.
er, Skinner.
L. Lein, Hayes.
ns, Washington. M. A. Vaughan. Lipcoin.
ill, Brown.
E. Kapley, Hayes.
p. Washington. L. A. Inman, Dore.
rich, Brown.
J. Law, Skinner.
f. Scammon. AVERAGE EIGHTY-FIGHT.

W, Douglas. M, T. Dodd, Hayes.

Dore. M. A. Clancey, Hole S. Granam.
J. M. Nutty, Orden.
L. M. Nutty, Orden.
L. M. Nutty, Orden.
L. Ouglas.
L. Turner, Museley.
Porter, Douglas.
L. Adams, Brown.
R. Gaylord, Brown.
R. Gaylord, Brown.
M. Krissler, Moseley.
M. Krissler, Moseley.
M. Habel, Washington.
Kain, Brown.
L. Drake, Douglas.
Rothschild, Douglas.
Rothschild, Douglas.

M. T. Dodd, Hayes.
M. A. Clancey, Holden.
E. Hebermann, Newbery,
H. S. Higgins, Ogdes.
A. A. Snow, Brown.
A. H. Seup, Scammon.
A. P. Tanner, Washington
N. McKey, Dore.
L. Norton, King.
F. I. Carpenter, Brown.
K. Shaner, Jones.
A. McCammon, Lawn.
M. M. Baker, Moseley.
M. L. Hammill, Ogden.
H. Hammill, Ogden.
H. Kallinsky, Douglas.
W. J. Reading, Wells.
HIGHTY-SEVEN.
S. Y. Breckbill, Lincoln.
L. M. Baird, Hayes.
E. S. Gobel, Ogden.
A. C. Magnus, Scam.
G. E. Babbit, Brown.
G. E. Babbit, Brown.
M. J. Moore, Dore.
M. F. Broyds, Clarke. umb, Brown.
Adams, Foster.
Johnson, Franklin.
Symbumer, Hayea,
Holbrook, Brown.
Simpson, Wash'n. M. C. Gage, Clarke. C. A. Van Pelt, Brown

L. Benton, Moseley.
J. Fitzgerald, Jones.
E. D. Keynolds, Wash'n.
J. Steele, Douglas.
J. Steele, Douglas.
W. L. Bush, Ogden.
L. Burton, Wells.
W. L. Bush, Ogden.
L. P. Bromley, Douglas.
J. A. Boland, Newcerry,
C. Bowers, Brown.
W. Krause, Washington.
E. M. Meredith, Brown.
W. C. Abbott, Lincoln.
A. Swanson, Washington.
L. Weinscheneck, Douglas.
L. Weinscheneck, Douglas.
L. E. Keller, Douglas.
L. F. Herrick, Brown.
J. Bassette, Douglas. J. B. Irwin, Wicker P.
L. Hall, Dore.
C. M. Skeele, Douglas
F. Hickey, Browna,
M. E. Rutherford, Dore,
M. S. Verlty, Hayes,
J. H. Toyer, Lincoln,
W. S. Verlty, Hayes,
J. H. L. Snow, Brown,
J. F. B. Bromley, Douglas,
W. H. Donnellan, Ogden,
G. Hepburn, Hayes,
W. E. Downa, Brown,
M. E. Hanchette, Jones,
M. E. Hanchette, Jones,
M. S. F. Fuller, G. Grove,
Ve. F. M. Miksch, Dore,
L. S. Henmings, Foster,
L. A. Sheffield, Kkinner,

J. F. Herrick, Brown.
B. Bassette, Douglas.

J. Hibbard, Lincoln.
A. Kutthemberg, N'wby
A. Evaluemberg, N'wby
B. Hander, Hayer
B. G. Wanzer, Hayer
B. H. Naughton, Wells,
B. H. Saughton, Wells,
B. L. Delatontaine, Brown.
E. A. Wisson, C'E'g Grove,
E. Wilson, Brown,
E. A. Steffield, Kkinner,
E. A. Wilson, Laver, Well E. Steffer,
E. Q. Wanzer, Henry A. Born, Foster,
F. P. Epps, Scannon,
F. P. Epps, Hibbard, Lincoln.

A. Ruthemberg, N'wb'y E.

E. Jrwin, Wicker Park, M.

G. Wanzer, Hayos
H. Naughton, Wells.
L. Delatontaine, Brown, T.

Potwin, Hrown.
A. Wilson, Ct'g Grove, 7.

Volgt, Lincoln.
Ellison, Moseley.
A. West, Hayes.
J. M. Sbley, Douglas.
J. Honder, J.

Swartley, Moseley, 1.

Lincoln.
L. Honder, Lincoln.
C. Shabocok, Moseley, J.

M. Boyd, Washington.
J. Dounglas.
H. H. Herdman, Skinner.
C. Shabocok, Moseley,
J. M. Boyd, Washington.
J. J. Dounglas.
M. V. Libby, Douglas.
M. V. Farak kildred, Lincoln.

M. V. Libby, Douglas.
P. L. Werenburg, Foster.
N. H. Skorazinaka, Burr.
Frank Eldred, Lincoln.

A Eldred, Lincoln.
A Eldred, Lincoln.
A H. Reador Eldharty-Four.
M. Southelmer.
A. H. Reid, Moseley.
A. L. Reid, Moseley.
G. Rosenteld, Haven.
L. Alsh, Clarke.
W. D. Bassett, Hayes.
A. Ferguson, Wells.
R. Meyer, Haven.
G. S. Nutting, Hayes.
P. O'Brien, Wells.
L. M. Johnson, Ogden.
C. M. Wneadon, Hayes.
P. J. T. Gibbons, Kinzie.
J. T. Gibbons, Kinzie.
L. E. Lockwood, Hayes.
F. Martin, Bosh.
A. H. Roz, Og.
F. P. Bowes, Washington.
C. M. Jewett, Brown.
L. E. Lockwood, Hayes.
F. E. Genn, King.
B. Ghann, Hayes.
J. Greiner, Lincoln.
N. E. Watkins, Foster.
V. Eaton, Mosele.
J. Greiner, Lincoln.
N. E. Webber, Hayes.
V. E. Weich, Holden.
L. E. Webber, Hayes.
V. J. Goodwillle, Haven.
C. J. Goodwille, Haven.
C. J. Roylon C. M. Wenny, Hayes.
F. E. Gill, Newberry, A. T. McGeary Soudheimer, Moseley. C. Hawkinson, Broder. A. Winchester, Foster. Strauss, Scammon. E. Price, Scammon. B. Wescott, Scammon. B. Ware, Brown. Jamieson, Dora. M. Tilley, Dora. M. Brady, Skinner. L. Petermann, Scammor Scannell, Welja. T. Witkonsky, Hayes.
C. T. Ortmaver, Scammon
A. G. Mitchell, C. Grove.
M. Colby, Hayes.
G. L. Osborne, Skinner.
L. V. Chase, Brown.
M. A. Lyons, Holden,
S. H. Waithers, Wells.
W. T. Beebe, Lincoln.
E. M. Ortmayer, Scammon
E. A. Smith, Cot. Grove.
M. Kenny, Hayes.
H. P. Hurlbut, Skinner.

C. Nowburger, Brown.

AVERAGE EIGHTY-THREE.

F. E. Gill, Newberry.
G. J. Smith, Lawndale.
L. J. Martin, Dougias.
A. B. Petersen, Haven.
J. Davry, Washington.
J. Williams, Brown.
J. Cockneid, Washington.
M. H. Newell, Lincoln,
M. H. Newell, Lincoln,
M. M. Walsh, Ogden.
A. M. Morton, Dore.
M. A. Shitra,
M. A. Shitra,
M. A. Cockneid,
M. H. Goodkind,
M. H. Goodkind,
M. H. Goodkind,
M. Goodkind,
M A. Huerring, Brown. M. Bracken, Mosely. Waitehead, Dore,
O. Guthrie, Dore,
J. Miller, Kinzie,
J. Miller, Kinzie,
H. Smati, Kinzie,
H. Smati, Kinzie,
H. Elmendorf, Ogden,
Weiker, Douglas,
Hich, Moseley,
Waipole, Lincoln,
Ford, Washingington,
F. Whittler, Hayes,
H. L. Krinker, Wells,
E. L. Schmidt, Ogden,
M. E. Fowler, Skinner,
K. Hadouph, Washingtor
Allen, Hayes,

showed decided artistic ability. The following was the programme of exercises:

Music—'Praise to God,'' chorus; declamation, ''Washington's Sword and Franklin's Staff,'' Percy Gaylord; recitation, ''Scott and the Veteran,'' Kila Meredith; declamation, ''Think Before You Spoak,'' Alian Battle; Music, 'What Makes a Man a Gentleman!' recitation, 'The Bells,'' Fred Carpenter; 'The Doctor's Story,' Cella Potwin; declamation, 'Drecker, the Drawbridge Keeper,'' Hayden Snow; chorus, 'Music from Shore;' recitation, 'The Wreck of Rivermouth,'' Kate Peabody; declamation, 'Centennial Speech of John Adams,'' Charles Bowers; declamation, 'King Henry and His Army,'' Frank Reilly; solo, 'Driven from Home,' Jesse Andres; recitation, 'Papa's Letter,'' Amelia Schoenthaler; duet, instrumental, Abbie Martin and Fannie Rickey; recitation, 'Address to the Ocean,' Lizzie Parsons; declamation, 'John Brown,'' Chaming Welch; recitation, 'The Jackdaw of Rheims,'' Neilie Woods; valedictory, Helen Kingsley; chorus, 'Class Farewell.''

The diplomas to the graduating class were then awarded, and the Foster medals to the following pupils: Lizzie Parsons, Charles Bowers, Franklin T. Cutler, and Joseph L. Holbrook.

Of the graduating class, twelve pupils have brook.
Of the graduating class, twelve pupils have been neither absent nor tardy during the year, and one, Katie Wood, daughter of William G. Wood, Esq., residing at No. 608 Fulton street, entered the tenth grade of the Brown School upwards of eight years ago, and has neither been lardy nor absent during the entire course.

The programme at the Douglas School was as follows:

Chorus—"Welcome," school; Reading—"The Sewing-Machine," Jennie Goldman; Recitation—"Without the Children," Maggie G. James; Essay—"Autumn View," Lillie J. Martin; Chorus—"I Come," school; Recitation—"The Teacher's Dream, "Emma Erwin; Reading—"Go Morro," Celia Gunning; Essay—"The Centennial," Frank G. Bromley; Chorus—"The Star-Spangled Banner." school; Reading—"Order for a Picture," Lon A. Albee; Essay—"The Centennial," Frank G. Bromley; Chorus—"The Star-Spangled Banner." school; Reading—"Order for a Picture," Lon A. Albee; Essay—"The Centennial," School; Chorus—"Owrap the Flag, "school; Recliation—"Guilty or Not Guilty," Carrie Walker; Read Fauds, "Sect is sleaven," Nettle Buck; Four Army of the Joseph M. Steele; Recitation—"Guilty or Not Guilty," Carrie Walker; Read Fauds, "Sect is sleaven," Nettle Buck; Four Army of the Joseph M. Steele; Recitation—"How Denbead," Josie Hardedt, "Chara M. Skeele; Recitaming—"Song of a Boat, "Libble Iverson: Chorus—"Boat Song," School; Essay—"Goseph," Nellie Harnett; Recitation—"Buttle of Lexington," Lucies Weinschenck; Reading—"The Pundkard's Dresm, "Lilian Bromley; Chorus—"Spring Song, "School; Essay—"Impatience, "Maria J. Newton; Recitation—"Mother's Fool, "Nettle J. Abbott; Essay—"Perplexities of Hossekeeping," Idah M. Cone; Recitation—"The Quack Doctor," John Keleber; Chorus—"Kiad Word, "School; Essay—"Valedictory," Helen R. Griffith.
The medal scholars were Helen R. Griffith, Estelle Hutchinson, Charles Settergren.
The seasons, "Lalu M. Drake; Recitation—"Yang Helen R. Griffith, Estelle Hutchinson, Charles Settergren.
The programmes the highest in the city.

The programmes at the Heyen, School examination was the Heyen, School and the Programmes to the Heyen, School examination was the Meyen, School examination was the Meyen, School examination was the

examination was the highest in the city. The programme at the Haven School was as follows: The programme at the Haven School was as follows:

Music,—"Thanks to Thee, Our Heavenly Stather," chorus; declamation, "Independence," Master Ernest Foord; easay, "Christian II. and Christian IX." (original), Miss Annie Peterson; recitation, "The Bells of Shandon," Miss Belle Wineman; music, "Lovely Florence," chorus; recitation, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," Miss Celia Wendell; declamation, "Lochinar," Master Edwin Foreman; essay, "Declaration of Independence" (original), Miss Carrie Goodwillie; misic, "The Star Spangled Banner, chorus; declamation, "The Frenchman and the Rats," Master George Benedict; Recitation—"The Stigma," Miss Tessie Kohn; Declamation—"Lafayette, "Master Edward Prickett; Duet—Instrumental, Misses Esther Harris and Rachel Meyer; Reading—"The Paper," Master Monroe Freedman; Recitation—"The Angels of Buena Vista, "Miss Clara Klien; Declamation—"The Quack Doctor," Master Louis Lamm; Music—Lift Thine Eyes, "Chorus; Recitation—"The Lost Steamship, "Miss Rachel Meyer; Essay—"The Pilgrim's Progress" (original), Miss Minnie Rowell; Declamation—"Blue Beard," Master William Marston; Music—Instrumental, Miss Esther Harris; Music—Instrumental, Miss Esther Harris; Music—Instrumental, Miss Esther Harris; Music—Instrumental, Miss Esther Harris; Music—"Night," chorus; essay—Die intreshantesten Stadte Europe (original), Miss Ennie Goodelli; recitation—"The Creeds of the Bella," Miss Evelyn Johnston; essay—"Bunker Hill Monument" (original), Master Jacob Gimbel; music—"Music from the Shore, "chorus; recitation—"Hope Triumphant," Miss Minnette Williams;

essay—Eminent Women of '76 (original), Miss Anne Giles; recitation—"Farm-Yard Song," Miss Rmma Friedman; nusic—"Joy, Joy," chorus; recitation—"John Davidson," Miss Emma Hay-ward; essay—What the Century has Wrought for Nations (original), with Valedictory Address, Miss Emma Busby.

Emma Busby.

The medals were awarded to Emma Busby,
Minnette Williams, and Emma Hayward. There
were thirty-three in the class.

JONES.

The programme of this school consisted of The programme of this school consisted of recitations, dialogues, music, etc., and a representation of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax. Works." The participants in the exercises were Minnie Hanchett, Olive Denslow, Neille Patterson, Sarah Bradley, Flora Robinson, Alice Fletcher, Lillie Ward, Mary Daggett, Ida Kidder, Katie Shauer, Marian Higgins, Lizzie Sproethe, Eva Goodman, Maggie Ahern, Cassie Landridge, Alice Hosford, Frank Warner, George Feery, George Kendrick, Robert E. Hall, Edward Scammon, A. E. Freer, and Hiram Bigelow. Miss Minnie Hanchett and Andrew Hoffman were the medal scholars.

K. F., Tucker, Scammon. T. F. Cronfa, Moseley.
N. B. Twoby, Dore.
AVERAGE SEVENTY-SIX.
E. T. Taylor, Orden.
A. H. Covert, Moseley.
D. Faircioth, Moseley.
E. M. H. Covert, Moseley.
D. Faircioth, Moseley.
E. M. H. Mahonhy, Ogden.
E. M. Millen, Holden.
C. B. Wendel, Moseley.
T. J. Brownley, Kinsle.
P. E. Peterson, Franklin.
A. L. Speller, Franklin.
A. L. Molmea, Moseley.
M. Hawrey.
M. Haw The programme at the Newberry School was is follows: The programme at the Newberry School was as follows:

Piano, "Home, Sweet Home," J. Jones; reading, "The Centennial Year," F. Gill; reading, "Order for a Picture," L. Meechan; recitation, "The Sunny Side," Annie Graff; declamation.

"The Sunny Side," Annie Graff; declamation.

"The Brahmin and the Rogues," Julius Lee; piano, "Forest Path March," Lens Weber; reading, "A Lecture by Mrs. Caudle," H. Brady; reading, "God's Judgments on a Wicked Bishop," E. Weber; recitation in German, "The Pug Dog," William Rassman; reading, "The Curfew," Olga Ruthenberg; piano, "A Starry Night," Augusta Lehder; recitation, "Never Say Fail," Betty Hanson; dialogue, "What Are the Stars, "Munic Sax and Nellie Johnson; declamation, "Philadelphia Centennial Tea Party, "William Bogg; reading, "The Will Makes the Way," J. Drees; piano, "Decoration Marcn," Louis Lott; dialogue, "The Way to John Smith's," George Cleaveland and Charles Cooke; recitation, "Little Mary's Wish," A. Lehder; reading, "The Boys," K. Buckley; recitation, "The Lost Babies," Julia Kline; essay, "Novel-Reading," J. Page; German recitation, "The Earl King," Annie Waldschmidt; declamation, "Boys Wanted," H. Rich; reading, "A Forgotten Grave," Georgies Silvermann; reading, "The Cat's Pilgrimage," M. Bews; original declamation, "Centennial Pride," H. Boge; German recitation, "The Birthday Present, "Mauritz Boehm and Emma Kleaver; piano, selections from "Martha," L. Lott; dialogue, girls of the First Division; solo, "Im Alone," A. Lehder; piano march and physical exercises, J. Jones. J. S. Sulivan, Washington.
ENTY-THEE.
J. H. Waughop, Moseley.
A. Kyan, Holden.
B. Wheman, Haven.
J. Pieser, Moseley.
W. Ellison, Moseley.
J. L. D. Bews, Newberry.
G. Wella, Brown.
B. Millspaugh, Haven. R. A. Haskell, Moseley.

R. A. Haskell, Moseley.

R. Harris, Haven.

H. G. Stailwood, Newberry.

H. G. Stailwood, Newberry.

H. K. Hobinson, Moseley.

M. R. Hobinson, Moseley.

M. R. Hobinson, Moseley.

M. A. Bond, Ogden.

M. A. Bond, Ogden.

E. W. Burz, Moseley.

M. G. Shattock, I. incoln.

M. A. Cook, Franklin.

M. A. Cook, Franklin.

M. A. Hall, Washington.

S. A. Hayward, C. Grove.

M. G. Moore, Brown.

M. G. Moore, How.

M. G. Moore, J. H. Hull, Bur.

M. A. Hall, Washington.

M. A. Hall, Washington.

M. M. Hall, Washington.

M. J. Washington.

M. G. Martin, Hall, Washington.

M. J. Washington.

M. J. Washington.

M. G. Shattock, L. Incoln.

H. Hall, Washington.

M. G. Martin, Hall, Washington.

M. J. W A number of the grammar schools had exer-

The model scholar was Emma J. Heuermann. Fifteen diplomas were conferred. The room was finely decorated. was finely decorated.

In the High School Division Harry Fuller carried off the medal. In the Grammar School, Carrie Clark and Agnes Krissler took the medals in the First Division, and Herbert Ware and Hattle Fletcher in the Second. There were ninety-three scholars who successfully passed the examination. The programme of closing exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues, music, etc.

mental. The various divisions here their re-ceptions in their recitation-rooms, there being no regularly laid-out programme. The rooms in the Grammar Department were all tastefully decorated by the pupils of the exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues, music, etc.

KINO.

The closing exercises of the King School were of more than ordinary interest. Every room in the building was decorated with drawings, flowers, and flags in profusion. The Primary Divisions absorbed the attention of the visitors until 10:45, after which Mr. William H. King distributed nine prizes in the second, third, and fourth grades combined, the graduation certificates and the Foster Medal, the last mentioned being awarded to Lawrence Norton. Belle Sharp, Alice Jones, and Mary Keegan received the prizes in the second grade; 164 Harvey, Anna Marchant, and Minnie Tenney, in the third grade; and Francis Kerr, Edwin Harvey, and Lizzie Weston in the fourth grade. Mr. Hardy, President of the Board of Education in Hyde Park, accompanied Mr. King, and both gentlemen made fitting remarks. Mr. Boyden, a gentleman living in the neighborhood, testified to the good standing of the school, from actual, everyday knowledge. The guests were numerous, and all seemed pleased to see their little ones in holiday attire, so supremely happy.

OGDEN.

At the Ogden School, Foster medals were

ous, and all seemed pleased to see their little ones in holiday attire, so supremely happy.

At the Ogden School, Foster medals were presented to Lavinia Ritter, Melida Marcuse, and S. Whipple Gehr. The order of exercises was the following:

Reading, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Maggie Mahoney; recitation, "When the Cat's Away the Mice Will Play," Marths Towner; recitation, "Mary's Diminutive Sheep," James Ennis; dialogue, "Fashionable Requirements"; recitation, "Mog Magone," Alice Schlosser; dialogue, "A Turned Head" dialogue, "Two Beggar Women"; dialogue; "Old Practical and John, "T. Spliman and F. Freer; recitation, "The Modest Wit," Louis Cohn; dialogue, "Christmas Pairies"; recitation, "The Midnight Murder," Louis Baird; German dialogue; "ceitation, "The Way to Speak a Piece," Calistus Ennis; reading, "Our Folks," Ella Taylor; declamation, Whipple Gehr; dialogue, "The Census-Taker"; reading, "The Borrowed Umbrella, "Estella Gouel; recitation, "How He Saved St. Michaels," Krelyn Matz; reading, "Mrs. Maioney on the Chinese Question, "Jessie Wallin; recitation, "How Could I? Fanny Gary; dialogue, "The Rival Politicians," S. Vowel and Arthur Gehr; "Valedictory," M. Gary. children. The graduating class numbered forty-nine. They were awarded di-Miss Alice Morton.

SKINNER.

At the Skinner School, Jackson and Aberdeen At the Skinner School, Jackson and Aberdeen streets, the pupils had tastefully decorated the exhibition-hail, and here the usual annual closing exercises took place, consisting of declarations, music, recitations, etc. The graduating class numbered forty-two, and Misses Josie Mason and Mamile Law were the recipients of the Foster medals.

the Foster medals.

BROWN.

At the Brown School, Warren avenue and Wood street, the exercises were elaborate, and conducted in the main room, under the supervision of Principal J. K. Merrill. The pupits had furnished no elaborate decorations, but, instead, had made some very pretty chalk drawings upon the black-boards, a number of which showed decided artistic ability. The following was the programme of exercises:

Music—"Praise to God," chorus; declamation. Gary.

HAYES.

At the Hayes School the Foster medals were granted to Charles J. Merriman and Howard T. Field, and diplomas were awarded to the whole class, numbering sixty pupils. Following was the programme:

Salutatory, Jennie Hubbard; "Seven Times One," Mary Slade; "Which," Lottie Dalton; "Charge of the Light Brigade," Jennie Blair; "The Picket Guard," Horace Rounds; "Door-Step Rehearsals," boys of First Division; "Our Presidents," Rowens Fobes; "The Rebel of the evolution," Nellie Griffin; "Fashionable Requirements," girls from the Fourth Division; "The Lost Ship." Bryant Brooks: "For the Declaration," John

wents, "girls from the Fourth Division; "The Loss Shp." Bryant Brooks: "For the Declaration," John Shp. Bryant Brooks: "For the Declaration," John Shp. Bryant Brooks: "For the Declaration," John Shp. Bryant Brooks: "For the Declaration," John Durri, "The Whisky Rings," Charles Fag. Hopburn, "The Whisky Rings," Charles Fag. Hopburn, "The Whisky Rings," Charles Fag. Hopburn, "Mgel Schmerder's Party, 'Nettie Dale; "Fyanus and Thysbe, "Jennie Ormbee: "Nothing to Wear," Emma White; "The American Flag," Maggle Cameron: "1776 and 1870," Misses Davis and Fullerton, "Odds and Ends," Original poem, and Fallerton, "Odds and Ends," Original poem, Bells," Josie Carpenter; "Valedictory," Minnie Colby,
Two prizes—First Medal, Charles J. Merriman; second medal, Howard T. Feld.
Diplomas to whole class of sixty.
Exercises in other four rooms.

Foster medals were given to William C. Krauss, Louise C. Ackhoff, and Maggie H. Speire, of the Washington School. The following was the order of exercises:
"Deaf Uncle Zed," dialogne, several pupils; selection, read by Miss Mary Colburn; "The Red Chignon," dialogue, several young ladies; selection, ead by Miss Mary Colburn; "The Red Chignon," dialogue, several young ladies; selection, ead by Miss Josie Miner; selection, read by Miss Josie Miss Josie Miss Josie Miss Josie Miss Josie Miss Josie Miss Jo the day, in all of which the little ones did themselves "proud."

At the Clarke school, the Foster medal was awarded to Henry A. Gaynor. The order of exercises was as follows:

"School Days." Geography Recftation; "The Rising Generation;" "The Spelling Class."

"Capt. Underhill:" "Scene in a Backwoods School;" "Love of Country," "The Curded Schoolsr," "Centennial Address;" "The Wonderlass of the Union," "Decimation Dilema;" "The Wonderlass of the Union," "Decimation Dilema;" "The Wonderlass of the Union," "Decimation Dilema;" "The Wonderlass of the Union," "The Wonderlass of the Wo

Burr-Natalle H. Skorazinska. Lawndule-Lizzie M. Dillon. Wicker Park-Josephine C. Iverson

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS. THE MISSES GRANT'S SEMINARY.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Seminar of the Misses Grant was held last evening in the parlors of the New England Church. Even the spacious accommodations there provided proved insufficient, and some were unable to obtain standing-place within the rooms. Seven years of able and faithful labor on the part of the Misses Grant have caused their institu-

standing-place within the rooms. Seven years of able and faithful labor on the part of the Misses Grant have caused their institution steadily to gain in popular esteem. The favor in which it now stands was gratifyingly shown by the attendance last evening. The audience-room was profusely decorated with flowers, and everything conspired to give brilliancy to the occasion.

The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, which was followed with a piano solo from Beethoven, rendered by Miss Emma Chisholm. The execution was excellent, and was warmly applauded by the listeners. Next came the Centensial Gazette, read by Miss Nellie Barber. Her elocution, though at first somewhat lacking in distinctness and force, improved as she proceeded, while the subject matter of the paper was commendable for its spirit and variety, and prevailing good taste. Miss Barber and the contributors are to be congratulated on the success of the Gazette. The familiar but beautiful song, "Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast," was finely rendered by Miss Bigler and Prof. Gill. Racine's "Athalie" was well recited by Miss Rosnlind Larrabee, and an instrumental selection from Lysburg was pleasantly given by Miss Eleanor Ryerson. The spontaneous and hearty enthusiasm of the audience, however, was called forth for the first time of the evening by Miss Cora Taylor's declamation of "Independence Bells." Her manner was gracefully natural, and at the same time there was a freedom and intensity of expression and action which was as commendable as it was rare. By some happy inspiration, Miss Taylor seemed to feel what she said. It was genuine pathos and power, and rose quite out of the range of school-girl recitation. The long and hearty applause showed how thoroughly the effort was appreciated. In its effect upon the hearers, it was the event of the evening. Part I. of the programme was closed by a vocal solo worthily given by Miss Jessie Hardy. Part II. opened with selections was delightfully played, especially the closing portions, as

The exercises throughout were of the highest order.

PROF. LAUTH'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of Prof. Lauth's school were held yesterday afternoon in the North Side Turner Hall. The rooms were thronged with the parents and friends of the pupils. The exercises were opened with music by Miss Allie Paesch. A series of English and German essays and declamations followed in close succession, interspersed with music. The singing was contributed by Miss Schweisthal. Carl Grimm closed this part of the exercises with music, and merited much applause. Prizes were then distributed to the most deserving. The first prizes in the respective classes were as follows: First class, James L. George, Carl W. Grimm, Gustave Adams; Second class, John Becker, August Von Glahn, Lena Miller; third class, Walter Ullrick, Samie Hunt, Lewis Decker; fourth class, Herman Ruhling, August Grau. Prof. Lauth then delivered a few appropriate remarks, and the exercises closed.

HYDE PARK.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXERCISES. The anniversary exercises of the public schools occurred yesterday and Thursday. At the High School the attendance was very large, over 200 being present, and the schoolroom was crowded to its utmost capacity. The

At the high school the attendance was very large, over 200 being present, and the school-room was crowded to its utmost capacity. The programme was essentially the same as that published in The Tribuxe of Thursday, with the exception that in the former William H. V. Rosing was by a mistake left out, while in reality he was a graduate, the only boy, and was represented on the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." This explanation against the score of the programme by the well-selected piece "Temptation." The canal score again before the audience, and declaimed "The Canal Boat" with her usual grace and skill, and tickled the house immensely with her cunning representations of different voices and characters was then sung by a first-class chorus. Mr. Harry Cortright declaimed "The Canal Boat" with her usual grace and skill, and tickled the house immensely with her cunning representations of different voices and characters was then sung by a first-class chorus. Mr. Harry Cortright declaimed "The Canal Boat" with her usual grace and skill, and tickled the house immensely with her cunning representations of different voices and characters was then sung by a first-class chorus. Mr. Harry Cortright declaimed "The Canal Boat" with her usual grace and skill, and tickled the hous

essay. The Jewel of Memory, "was nicely composed and brought forth by Miss Alice Goodwin.

Miss Farwell was the second to appear twice upon the platform. "Floyd Ireson" made a thrilling impression, drawing a storm of bouquets. The exertions of Misses Minnie L. Barnes and Elizabeth Goodwin were received with extreme satisfaction. Mr. Rosing was excused on account of an accident.

The day was finally wound up the presentation of diplomas by Jude militard, Presisons of the Board of Fig. with.

The room was excusted with flags and drawings; the exidents were prettily but not extravagantly dressed; the exercises were well executed; and great interest was taken in the proceedings throughout. In fact, the exhibition succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

GOV. HAYES.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gasette.

ATHENS, O., June 22.—Gov. R. B. Hayes, who has been attending the Commencement exercises of the Ohio University delivered the dispatch of the Ohio University.

has been attending the Commencement exer-clses of the Onio University, delivered the di-

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Consideration of the Bids for the Stone-Work.

Animated Controversy Among the Bidders---Fighting Against Edwin Walker.

A Missionary Who Has \$40,000 Which He Wants to Spend.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Commit-tee on Public Buildings and Service was held yesterday afternoon, to further consider the matter of stone for the new Court-House. The attendance of Commissioners was full, Commissioner Lonergan in the chair, and the attendmissioner Lonergan in the chair, and the attendance of stone men was equally large. The interest was intense on all sides, but the Commissioners had the advantage for the reason that each of them knew just how all had promised individually to vote in selecting the stone, while the stone men had no assurances as to the result beyond the doubtful Prom the first it was apparent, as indicated at the last meeting, that there was a natural preference for Lemont stone, but this having been probably overcome by more favorable offers, the situation vectors are the situation vectors. the situation yesterday was exceedingly dubious.

the situation yesterday was exceedingly dubious.

MALKER,
for instance, to whom the "Ring" had tied, and
who, it was understood months ago, was to be
the "favorite son," had failed to put in the
right kind of a bid. It was discovered,—that is,
he had simply bid on furnishing the material
in the rough, which would have been the
perfection of a neat scheme, had not the late
Grand Jury indicted certain Commissioners, and
thereby upset certain well-matured plans. As
it was, it was found that the other Lemont stone
men had put up a corner on him, on the sup-

Grand Jury indicted certain Commissioners, and thereby upset certain well-matured plans. As it was, it was found that the other Lemont stone men had put up a corner on him, on the supposition that the building would be erected of Lemont stone. They had extended their bids to cover the entire work, furnishing, cutting, and setting, with no expectation, however, of getting the contract, but with the happier thought of joining in the bids of others,—they to furnish the stone at a reduced price, and the others to do the work of cutting and setting,—and thus jointly to secure an interest in the contract, or prevent Walker's "Ring" programme from being carried out. At least, such was the appearance to a looker-on, and the theory is abundantly substantiated by information gleaned on the outside.

The first business of the meeting was the reading of the several bids, in which particular attention was called to the bid of P. Fanning, amounting to \$535,000 for Lemont stone, it being the cheapest for that class of material.

MR. FANNING

explained his bid in detail by request, and in answer to a question put as to whether or not he was the owner of a quarry. In reference to his estimate for rough stone, \$63,000, which was about 30 cents per foot, or half the price of other bidders, he said he was prepared to adhere to it, if given the entire work. He would not, however, furnish the stone alone for the price named, and explained that he had made his bid, as a whole, the lowest for limestone.

Following Mr. Fanning's statement, a representative of the Excelsior Stone Company, of Lemont, said that Mr. F. could furnish the stone at the price he had named.

Mr. Maginnis, of the Illinois Stone Company, said he would not obligate himself to furnish the necessary stone at Mr. F.'s figures, but to the satisfaction of the county. Subsequent by, and after a conversation with Mr. F., he said he would to Mr. Fanning. The reply was the next one to explain. He said his bid was for furnishing the stone in the rough, and

was the next one to explain. He said his bid was for furnishing the stone in the rough, and was the lowest, 87 cents per foot for all dimensions, etc. He regarded the proposition of any one to furnish the stone to a stone-cutter at 30 cents perfectly ridiculous. In the first place, be said, the stone could not be quarried for that money, and, in the second place, the quantity wanted could not be supplied by the parties proposing, for the reason that they did not have it, nor could they get it.

Mr. Cummings, representing the Bedford, Ind., stone, invited attention to his bid, and urged the Commissioners to visit their quarry, etc.

of which amount he proposed to expend in Chicago for labor in cutting, etc.

Mr. Haley, representing the Aux Sable quarries, said his bid was lower than all others, \$420,000, and he had enough stone to rebuild Chicago. He spoke at length about the quality of his stone, and awa willing to give the county an ample bond and full charge of the quarry if necessary.

OHIO.

Mr. Orleans, representing the Amherst, O., sandstone, bid \$541,229, spoke in glorification of his stone, and said he was prepared to deliver the quantity desired in the shortest possible time, having it on hand and ready to ship. He cited the Falmer, Pacific, and Tremont houses as buildings in the city in which his stone had been used.

Ald. Kerber, interested in the bids of Wolf & Co., maintained that his bid for cutting and setting, \$314,000, was the cheapest. He had nothing to say against Lemont stone, but if the Court-House was constructed from several quarries (which means Walker must furnish the stone), the building would be checkned. His bid was, also, the lowest for sanjas-ac, and he commended its quality. The offer, O., stone he regarded as worthers, almost, and, owing to its use, had by a certain insulation.

A the of the bidding would have been apt to have hurled them at one another, at the risk of sadly mutilating the Committee of whose presence they were.

Mr. Fanning, amid the confusion, finally got the floor, and said it was ridiculous forfithe Committee to try to force him to buty his stone of any one man of firm. If the contract was given him he would obligate himself to furnish the beauting and the would obligate himself to furnish the board was a stone representative, determined not to any one man of firm. If the contract was given him he would obligate himself to furnish the beauting him and the committee to adjourn for one week, and to extend an invitation to the Coumittee of the City Council to meet with them. The motion was cried down in the confusion, and the Committee to adjourned with the meeting was provided to meeting w

The recent sale in Boston of the first half of Samuel G. Drake's historical library exhibited the great decline in prices which has overtaken the trade in old books, as well as nearly every other class of merchandise. Books and pamphlets which five years ago would have brought from \$5 to \$10 each were heavy at from \$1 to \$5.

THE COURTS.

Globe Insurance Company .. tions in Bankruptcy.

Record of Judgments and New S Criminal Business.

CHICAGO.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The trial of the issues in the bankrupte ceedings against the defunct Globe into Company was had yesterday morning o'clock, before Judge Blodgett, in chan Mr. Ullman, by leave of Court, filed some tional names to the list of petitioning cree After a short argument the Judge took the under advisement until Monday morning, in the day, George F. Harding, as attornethe Company, filed an additional denial of in the day, George F. Harding, as attorn the Company, filed an additional denial of acts of bankruptcy charged against it, ting up that many of the claim the petitioning creditors were fraud and specifying claims to the amount of 979.17, which it was alleged were not bon It was also alleged that the debts of the cover \$200.000, being the cover \$200.000,

It was also alleged that the debts of the pany amounted to over \$200,000, being than three times the amount represented t petitioning creditors, and were held by oversons, or more than four times the number of the petitioning creditors. Owing to the littime, however, the Company found itself able to set out in detail a list of its debt to whom they were owing.

Mary Brown filed her bill of complaint y day against her husband, Charles Brown, ing that she was married to him May 31, but on the 5th of June learned that he whe habit of spending a good part of his tis a house of ill-fame. Previous to her may she lent him \$450, with which he fitted up loon at No. 988 State street. Brown deelin change his habits, and his wife now wants yorce and an injunction to prevent him disposing of his property.

Thorence M. Gordon also wants a divorce cause her husband, Archibald D. Gordon as she alleges, been guilty of adultery, and failed for the past three years to provide for Louisa Gorr also wants a divorse from husband, August Gorr, because of his hald drunkenness and repeated cruelty.

Judge Drummond this morning at 9 of

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FIZMS.

Judge Drummond this morning at 9 o' will hear the motion to suppress certain de tions taken in New York in the cases of 0 and Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danw Vincermes Railroad Company.

Register Hibbard will leave town to-day his vacation, to be absent until Aug. 1.

The arguments to dissolve the injunctive the railroad tax cases will be heard Momorning before Judge Drummond.

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Judge Rogers announces that Wedne next, Jime 28, he will make a peremptory of all notions for new trials. He will ente no motions for rules, etc., after that, as he to the Criminal Court the first, Monday in The fellowing are the cases for Wednes.

of all notions for new trials. He will ente no motions for rules, etc., after that, as he to the Criminal Court the first, Monday in The fellowing are the cases for Wednes Term Nos. 124, 361, 1,137, 1,161, 1,517, 1,819, 1881, 235, 1,715, 1,497, 1,465, 1,908, 2,728, 2,753, 2,767, 2,308, 3,355, 3,491, 3,383, 4,407, 3,328, 3,698, 3,737, 3,699, 3,989, 3,925, 4,013, 4,077, 3,605, 4,121, 3,949, 5,147, 2,259, 4,187, 4,209, 1,701, 1,749, UNITED STATES COUNTS. J. S. Rockwell & Co. yesterday sned Kopsell and Robert Whitely for \$1,000, James H. Fulford began a suit for \$2 against Jacob Harris. Warrher & Patrick, of Ohio, brought su recover \$3,000 from Leopold Folz, Chri Gentes, H. C. Hurbus, Evert Meyer, and I Arends.

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George F. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Assign of the Greenbank Afsali Company, Assigns William H. Balman, filed several bills yeste to restrain the further intringement of pa for an improvement in packing caustic all issued Dec. 20, 1870, to complainant, a signee of Balman, the inventor. The lowing are the defendants in the ferent cases: Samuel Bliss & Co., Frandsevength & Co., J. S. & M. G. & Co., Reid, Murdock & Fischer, Kellos Barrett, Sprague, Warner & Co., Henry Finan & Co., W. M. Hoyt & Co., Sherer & sons, and Towle & Roper, all grocery house this city.

BANKRUFTCY MATTERS.

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BANKRUPTOV MATTREE.

John W. Norris, of this city, a member of firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., of Canton, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yearly. His preferred debts are \$87.59, and secured debts \$28,125.72, secured by prope worth \$50,000. The petitioner is also liable one-third the debts of the firm of Dieb & Kienzle, which he assumed in February, is when that firm was dissolved and the firm Diebold, Norris & Co. was formed. These demount to \$49,200 in all, and are secured by property of the Company at Canton, O., wi is valued at \$55,642.74. Petitioner's unseen debts are \$19,187.38, but he is also liable for share of the debts of the firm of Diebold, No share of the debts of the firm of Diebold, No ects consist of open accounts to the amount expansion merchant in New Orleans, valued at \$4,185.90; office furniture, \$300 stock of new and second-hand safes at the splace, worth \$14,862.30, and some land in Kass and Indiana worth \$1,900. Besides this has a one-third interest in the real estate the firm above mentioned, the with his and indiana worth \$1,900. Besides this has a one-third interest in the real estate the firm above mentioned, the with his property of the firm above mentioned, the with his property of the company, and some of the signess of the Company, and some of the signess of the Company, and some of the have been collected, but the petitioner clattery are his personal property, and should furned over to his Assignee. Norris also of one share of stock in the Western Exposis Building of New Orleans, par value \$100; twenty-four shares in the Southwestern Mu Gas-Light Company of New Orleans, par value \$100; twenty-four shares in the Southwestern Mu Gas-Light Company of New Orleans, par value \$100; the shares in the Mechanics' Agricultural Association, par value \$100. The whole perty of the firm of Diebold, No & Co., which was Dec. 24, 1875, assigned flowing the state of the lowing: Real estate, \$67,542.74; notes; bills of exchange, \$65,907.85; stock of gaminated and unfinished, \$140,004.19; and chinery, fixtures, tools, etc., \$50,148.88. Morris claims that this assignment was mad good faith for the benefit of all the creditor hie recommendation of some of the larges bills of exchange, \$65,907.85; stock of gaminated and unfinished, \$140,004.19; and chinery, fixtures, tools, etc., \$50,148.88. Morris claims that this assignment was mad good faith for the benefit of all the creditor herefore the Register Hibbard.

Frederick Metzke also filed his voluntary tition yesterday. His secured debts amount, and also has \$16,004.90. The sets consist of a house and barn on lea ground, valued at \$1,200; stock of hats caps, and fixtures of store, \$752.55; open counts,

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Consideration of the Bids for the Stone-Work.

Animated Controversy Among the Bidders---Fighting Against Edwin Walker.

A Missionary Who Has \$40,000 Which He Wants to Spend.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service was held yesterday afternoon, to further consider the matter of stone for the new Court-House. The attendance of Commissioners was full, Com-missioner Lonergan in the chair, and the attendmissioner Lonergan in the chair, and the attendance of stone men was equally large. The interest was intense on all sides, but the Commissioners had the advantage for the reason that each of them knew just how all had promised individually to vote in selecting the stone, while the stone men had no assurances as to the result beyond the doubtful pledges of those whom they had surrounded. m the first it was apparent, as indicated at the last meeting, that there was a natural pref-

obably overcome by more favorable offers e situation yesterday was exceedingly dubious the situation yesterday was exceedingly dubious, for instance, to whom the "Ring" had tied, and who, it was understood months ago, was to be the "favorite son," had failed to put in the right kind of a bid, it was discovered,—that is, he had simply bid on furnishing the material in the rough, which would have been the perfection of a neat scheme, had not the late transform dury indicted certain Commissioners, and thereby upset certain well-matured plans. As it was, it was found that the other Lemont stone men had put up a corner on him, on the sup-

Grand Jury indicted certain Commissioners, and thereby upset certain well-matured plans. As it was, it was found that the other Lemont stone men had put up a corner on him, on the supposition that the building would be erected of Lemont stone. They had extended their bids to cover the entire work, furnishing, cutting, and setting, with no expectation, however, of getting the contract, but with the happier thought of joining in the bids of others,—they to furnish the stone at a reduced price, and the others to do the work of cutting and setting,—and thus joinity to secure an interest in the contract, or prevent Walker's "Ring" programme from being carried out. At least, such was the appearance to a looker-on, and the theory is abundantly substantiated by information gleaned on the outside.

The first business of the meeting was the reading of the several bids, in which particular attention was called to the bid of P. Fanning, amounting to \$535,000 for Lemont stone, it being the cheapest for that class of material.

explained his bid in detail by request, and in answer to a question put as to whether or not he was the owner of a quarry. In reference to his estimate for rough atone, \$53,000, which was about 30 cents per foot, or half the price of other bidders, he said he was prepared to adhere to it, if given the entire work. He would not, however, furnish the atone alone for the price named, and explained that he had made his figures so low because he expected to do a great deal of the work in his own yard, and what he had fallen short in his estimate for stone had been more than made up in his estimate for cutting and dressing, which made his bid, as a whole, the lowest for limestone.

Following Mr. Fanning's statement, a representative of the Excelsior Stone Company, of Lemont, said that Mr. F. could furnish the stone at do the work to the satisfaction of the county. Subsequent by, and after a conversation with Mr. F., he said he would not obligate himself to furnish the stone at the price and kerter to the Ex

was the next one to explain. He said his bid was for furnishing the stone in the rough, and was the lowest, 8? cents per foot for all dimensious, etc. He regarded the proposition of any one to furnish the stone to a stone-cutter at 30 cents perfectly ridiculous. In the first place, he said, the stone could not be quarried for that money, and, in the second place, the quantity wanted could not be supplied by the parties proposing, for the reason that they did not have it, nor could they get it.

Mr. Cummings, representing the Bedford,

Mr. McDermott spoke for his bid for furnishing the Berea stone, and also invited. ing the Berea stone, and also invited the Com-missioners to visit the quarries at Cleveland, free of cost. His bid was for \$447,000, \$286,600 of which amount he proposed to a visit of the land of t

Mr. Haley, representing the Aux Sable quarries, said his bid was lower than all others, \$425,000, and he had enough stone to rebuild Chicago. He spoke at length about the quality of his stone, and was willing to give the county an ample bond and full charge of the quarry if necessary.

Mr. Orleans, representing the Amherst, O., sandstone, bid \$541,229, spoke in glorification of his stone, and said he was prepared to deliver the quantity desired in the shortest possible time, having it on hand and ready to ship, the cited the Palmer, Pacific, and Tremont houses as buildings in the city in which his stone had been used.

Ald. Kerber, interested in the bids of Wolf & Co., maintained that his bid for cutting and setting, \$314,000, was the cheapest. He had actining to say against Lemont stone, but if the Court-House was constructed from several parries (which means Walker must furnish the tone), the building would be checked. His bid was, also, the lowest for sandstone, and he commended its quality. The office, o., stone he regarded as wort-knee, almost, and, owing to its ise, had has several lawsuits.

At 11. Juncture great confusion ensued, and a same of the bidders had had samples of their tone in their pockets they would have been apt to have hurled them at one another, at the risk of saily mutilating the Committee in whose researched were.

Mr. Fanning, amid the confusion, finally got an effoor, and said it was ridiculous for the Committee to try to force him to buy his stone of any one man or firm. If the contract was given in he would obligate himself to furnish se best Lemont stone, and would give the necessary bonds.

The strife was still at a high pitch, and Mr. celermott, dodging the uplifted fists, replied the attack of Mr. Kerber upon the Berea one in an unexpected manner, producing a ter from Kerber of some months ago contracting his statement of a few moments prepous, in which the Clough stone and not the rea was characterized as worthless, etc.

Several others followed in laudation of what ey had to sell, in the midst of which the Aux bide stone representative, determined not to outdone, offered the Committee of the City wind the solders for the work, except that leep feeling, pretended or real, was manifed against loreign or outside bidders. This, typer, may have been a piece of s

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THE COURTS.

Globe Insurance Company -- Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Record of Judgments and New Suits-Criminal Business.

CHICAGO.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. The trial of the issues in the bankruptcy proceedings against the defunct Globe insurance Company was had yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, before Judge Blodgett, in chambers. Mr. Ullman, by leave of Court, filed some additional names to the list of petitioning creditors. After a short argument the Judge took the case under advisement until Monday morning. Later in the day, George F. Harding, as attorney for the Company, filed an additional denial of the acts of bankruptcy charged against it, setting up that many of the claims of the petitioning creditors were franculent the petitioning creditors were fraudulent, and specifying claims to the amount of \$10,-970.17, which it was alleged were not bona fide. It was also alleged that the debts of the Com-It was also alleged that the debts of the Com-pany amounted to over \$200,000, being more than three times the amount represented by the , petitioning creditors, and were held by over 160 persons, or more than four times the number of the petitioning creditors. Owing to the limited time, however, the Company found itself un-able to set out in detail a list of its debts, and to whom they were owing.

DIVORCES.

Mary Brown filed her bill of complaint yester-day against her husband, Charles Brown, stat-

Mary Brown filed her bill of complaint yesterday against her husband, Charles Brown, stating that she was married to him May 31, 1876, but on the 5th of June learned that he was in the habit of spending a good part of his time at a house of ill-fame. Previous to her marriage she bent him \$450, with which he fitted up a saloon at No. 988 State street. Brown declines to change his habits, and his wife now wants a divorce and an injunction to prevent him from disposing of his properly.

Florence M. Gordon also wants a divorce because her husband, Archibald D. Gordon, has, as she alleges, been guilty of adultery, and has failed for the past three years to provide for her.

Louisa Gorr also wants a divorse from her musband, August Gorr, because of his habitual drunkenness and repeated cruelty.

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ITEMS.

Judge Drummond this morning at 9 o'clock will hear the motion to suppress certain depositions taken in New York in the cases of Osgood and Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

Register Hibbard will leave town to-day for his vacation, to be absent until Aug. 1.

Thearguments to dissolve the injunction in the railroad tax cases will be heard Monday morning before Judge Drummond.

The jury in the United States Circuit Court was discharged until Monday, and Judge Blodgett will to-day hear motions, and possibly sentence the whisky criminals.

There will be no call in the United States District Court until October next.
Judge Rogers announces that Wednesday next, June 28, he will make a peremptory call of all notions for new trials. He will entertain no motions for rules, etc., after that, as he goos to the Criminal Court the first Monday in July. The fellowing are the cases for Wednesday: Term Nos. 124, 361, 1,137 1,161, 1,517, 1,628, 1,819, 1,881, 285, 1,747, 8,368, 3,355, 3,491, 1,907, 3,383, 1,497, 8,368, 3,491, 1,907, 3,388, 1,497, 8,368, 4,187, 4,209, 1,701, 1,749.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

J. S. Rockwell & Co. vesterlay sued A. T.

3,940, 4,147, 2,250, 4,187, 4,200, 1,701, 1,749.
UNITED STATES COTISTS.

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Georgs F. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Assignee of the Greenbank Alkali Company, Assignee of William H. Balman, filed several bills yesterday to restrain the further infringement of patent for an improvement in packing caustic alkali, issued Dec. 20, 1870, to complainant, as Assignee of Balman, the inventor. The following are the defendants in the different cases: Samuel Bilss & Co., Franklin MacVengh & Co., J. S. & M. G. Mead & Co., Reid, Murdock & Fischer, Kellogg & Barrett, Sprague, Warner & Co., Henry Friedman & Co., W. M. Hoyt & Co., Sherer & Parsons, and Towle & Roper, all grocery houses in this city.

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BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John W. Norris, of this city, a member of the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., of Canton, O., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are \$387.50, and the secured debts \$28,125.72, secured by property worth \$30,000. The petitioner is also liable for one-third the debts of the firm of Diebold & Kienzle, which he assumed in February, 1874, when that firm was dissolved and the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co. was formed. These debts smount to \$49,200 in all, and are secured by the property of the Company at Canton, O., which is valued at \$65,642.74. Petitioner's unsecured debts are \$19,187.38, but he is also liable for his share of the debts of the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., amounting to \$231,346.63. His own asdebts are \$19,187.38, but he is also liable for his share of the debts of the firm of Diebold, Norris de Co., amounting to \$231,346.39. His own assets consist of open accounts to the amount of \$2,226.51; his stock of ploughs, held by him as commission merchant in New Orleans, La., valued at \$4,185.30; office furniture, \$300; a stock of new and second-hand safes at the same place, worth \$14,482.30, and some land in Kansas and Indiana worth \$1,900. Besides this, he has a one-third interest in the real estate of the firm above mentioned, the whole being worth \$45,642.74; also a like interest in the machinery, fixtures, tools, etc., the whole being valued at \$50,148.88, and in the open accounts passed into the hands of the Assignees of the Company, and some of them have been collected, but the petition, relains they are his personal property, and should be turned over to his Assignee. Norris also owns one share of stock in the Western Exposition Building of New Orleans, par value \$160; also eighteen shares in the St. Louis Rotel Association, par value \$450, and four shares in the Mechanics' Agricultural association, par value \$450, and four shares in the Mechanics' Agricultural association, par value \$100. The whole property of the firm of Diebold, Norris & Co., which was Dec. 24, 1875, assigned to Robert J. Anderson, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Charles H. Jackson and Louis Shafer, of Canton, Or. to be distributed for the general benefit of all the firm creditors, consisted of the following: Real estate, \$67,542.74; notes and bills of exchange, \$65,807.83; stock of goods, faished and unfinished, \$140,004.19; and machinery, fixtures, tools, etc., \$50,148.88, Mr. Morris claims that this assignment was made in roof faith for the benefit of all the erecommendation of some of the largest of the recommendation of some of the largest of the recommendation of some of the largest of the source of the company of the order of the source of the road while in the machinery, fixtures, tools, etc., \$25,148.88, Mr. Morris claims that t

Morris claims that this assignment was made in good faith for the benefit of all the creditors at the recommendation of some of the largest of them; that the assets are more than the debts, so that a large dividend may be expected. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Frederick Metzke also filed his voluntary petition yesterday. His secured debts amount to \$300 and the unsecured to \$6,940.30. The assets consist of a house and barn on leased ground, valued at \$1,200; stock of hats and caps, and fixtures of store, \$732.55; open accounts, \$156. 15; and two sewing-machines, \$100. Reverence to Register Hibbard.

Lastly, Wilson Howe, of Cherry Valley, Winnebago County, and William J. McMullin, of his city, commission merchants under the firmname of Howe & McMullin, filed their petition to be declared bankrupt. The debts, all unsecured, foot up \$40,495.86. The assets consist of \$2,000 of worthless book accounts. Howe owes \$20,000, secured by notes of the same amount, and also has \$16,764.58 of unsecured debts, but has no assets beyond exemptions. McMullin owes \$9,300, all unsecured, with no unexempted assets. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Sidney P. Walker, the Secretary of the Globe Insurance Company, who is wanted to explain the Company's alleged crooked affairs, was arrested yesterday in accordance with an order of Judge Blodgett on petition filed for that jurpose, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance before the Register when wanted, Waiter Kimball and Albert Hall being his sureties. Thomas H. Webster, the former Cashler of the same Company, was also arrested, so as to be on hand to submit to an examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance before the Court at 11 a. m. of June 24, Waiter Kimball being his security. A final hearing and creditors' meeting in the sase of Eben E. Sherwood and Isaiah A. Austin will be held before Register Coon at Marengo. The case of E. J. Quirk was referred to the Register for final report.

In the case of R. J. Morse, t

before Register Coon at Chicago, in the case of Leon Hirsch.

The creditors of Stein & Barritt could not agree on an Assignee yesterday, and the matter will be referred to the Court.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Craig & Russell.

The creditors of Dunlop & Wallace held a meeting yesterday and voted to accept a composition of 25 per cent offered by the bankrupts, payable in cash in ten days after the confirmation of the composition.

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SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

C. B. Moore et al., for the use of William Padelford, began a suit to recover \$1.000 of the city of Chicago.

Samuel James commenced a suit for \$5,000 against Thomas Charles.

George M. Peterson began an action in debt against Louis Sievers, laying damages at \$2,000.

George Scoville broughtsuit for \$5,000 against J. Young Scammon.

James S. Price sued John W. Parmlee for \$1.500.

Thomas and John D. Tully began a suit against William Hearson, claiming \$5,000.

C. S. Waller sued Daniel J. Avery for \$1.500.

G. DeClaviere & Frinzine brought suit for \$2,000 against John Graham.

Benjamin Schoeneman et al. sued Richard Clifford for \$3,000.

Arthur T. Howe & Co. filed a petition against John C. and Joseph T. McCord, L. Baird, W. H. Bradley, L. H. Boutell, Phenix Life Insurance Company, J. W. Marsh, Mary R. Barnes, J. Batchen, J. Smith, J. Horman, D. S. Brown, W. C. Tuthill, J. B. Legrand, and Jonathan Shaul, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$1,435.61 on Lots 1 to 4 in Barnes' Subdivision, Lots 40 to 48, of Block 8, in Wentworth's Subdivision of the S. 60 acres of the W. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 34, 39, 14.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Corner pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Bridewell.

Thomas Flood was tried for an assault, found guilty, and given three months at the Bridewell.

guilty, and given three months at the Bridewell.
George Smith and Emanuel Whitkaskey were tried for larceny. The former was found guilty and under age, and the latter guilty and given three years in the Penitentiary.

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THE CALL TO-DAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions and sentences.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—S38 to 840, inclusive. No. 331,

Lake View vs. Halsey, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Peremptory call on motions for new trial and other undisposed-of motions in the following cases: 8, 79, 84, 206, 224, 225, 288, 301, 372, 392, 610, 702, 832, 804, 886, 920, 936, 1,125, 1,167, 1,185, 1,426, 1,486, 1,880, 1,600, 1,656, 1,608, 1,786, 1,880, 1,894, 1,942, 1,950, 2,042, 2,274, 2,356, 2,602, 1,786, 2,684, 2,686, 2,714, 2,724, 2,726, 2,770, 2,808, 2,898, 2,898, 2,908, 2,952.

JUDGE MOALLISTER—No call.

JUDGE MICHIAMS—Divorce cases. Also set cases 358, Sanborn vs. Harris; 1,590, Downing vs. Tuck; and 33, Adams vs. Mailory.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of passed cases on

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of passed cases on United States Circuit Court calendar with a United States Circuit Court calendar with a jury.

JUDGE HARY—573, 583, 586, and 588 to 608, inclusive. No. 580, Newhall vs. Northern Transportation Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call announced.

JUDGE ROGERS—Ste case 2,774, Dow vs. Blake, and calender Nos. 701 to 780, inclusive. No case on trial.

on trial.

Judge McAllisten—Set cases 2,805, Moritz
vs. City, and 8,807, Rankins vs. Havens. Also
Nos. 712 to 719, and 800 to 810, inclusive, on
Judge Booth's calendar.

Judge Ranwall—No call. 158, Powers vs. Napier, still on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE WHALLAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE WHALLAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE SUPERIOR CONTESSIONS.—Simon D. Kimbork vs. Jabes L. Swan, \$100.—John Krentzer vs. Julius Wilke, \$125.

JUDGE GARY—Henry Rehwoldt vs. Alexander Bateson, \$157.50.

JUDGE JAMESOS—City vs. Stone, condemnation verdict against the city for \$10, 250.

CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTS.—John Dawson et al. vs. James A. Clybourn, \$1, 337.30.—George G. Generher et al. vs. William J. McMullen, \$476.—L. H. Bigelow vs. Charles A. Gregory, F. H. Watress, Gramel S. Hough, and Reuben Hatch; verdict, \$2, 235.—Joseph Liebenstein et al. vs. Joseph W. Taft, Frederick and C. W. Schwamb; verdict, \$308.08, and motion for new trial.—J. H. Perry vs. Egbert R. Huribut; verdict, \$434.22.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—John R. Perry vs. Thomas Hanion, \$121.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 21.—Can a Railroad-Receiver Be Sued for Damages !- It is well known that several railroads in this State are in the hands of Receivers. The question has just been Railroad Company can be sued for damages while the road is in the hands of a Receiver. The action was that of Allen vs. The Eastern Railroad of Iowa. The plaintiff alleges that he pur-chased of the ticket-agent of defendant at Albia a ticket from Albia to Oskaloosa, and paid therefor the sum of 83 cents, being the usual, and lawful, and full fare of such journey, and all that uterman demander. The planting entered upon the passenger-car of defendant, and the train proceeded on the journey, and the Conductor of the train, the agent of defendant, took up plaintiff's ticket between Albia and Eddyville. After the train passed Eddyville, the Conductor demanded of plaintiff the fare from Eddyville to Carlossa and upon his refusal to

of a Court of Chancery, but only an attempt to obtain a judgment at law on a claim for damages.

Tax-Sale—When land was sold for taxes, and the purchaser did not obtain a deed within three years after the sale, and after that time, and before he obtained a deed, the owner of the land offered to redeem, and tendered money for that purpose: Heid, The owner's right is barred after three years from the sale, whether the purchaser at tax-sale has procured adeed or not.

Riparian Rights—The riparian proprietor upon a navigable stream owns only to ordinary highwater mark,—that is, to the edge of the bank; the whole bed of the river is in the public. The party who enters the land from the General Government acquires proprietorship only to ordinary high-water mark, and of course could confer no greater rights upon his guarantee. Such person would have a right to construct bridges, piers, and landing-places, and reclaim the soil, below highwater mark, provided he conformed to the regulations of the State, and did not obstruct the paramount right of navigation. This right does not exist in virtue of any proprietorship of the soil between high and low-water mark. It is a mere franchise, appurtenant to the riparian proprietorship, and depends upon the ownership of the adjacent soil.

Construction of Contract—Under an agreement entered into between the husband and wife before their marriage, by which "each of them is to have the sole and untrammeled control of his or her own property, real and personal, as though no such marriage had taken place": Held, That the wife could not, after the husband's cetate; and he could also, during his lifetime, have conveyed any or all his real property without his wife signing the deed, or could have disposed of it entirely by will without the assent of the wife.

A final hearing and creditors' meeting in the tase of Eben E. Sherwood and Isaiah A. Austin will be held before Register Coon at Marengo. The case of E. J. Quirk was referred to the Register for final report.

In the case of E. J. Quirk was referred to the Register for final report.

In the case of E. J. Morse, the Assignee was authorized to redeem certain diamonds belonging to the bankrupt pledged to the Fidelity Savings Bank as collateral security for \$2,700, and others pledged in like manner to James Baxter to beccure \$1,500.

In the matter of George Gilbert, an order was made authorizing the Assignee to sell the bankrupt's stock of furniture, fixtures, tools, mailed our Carsonite; "I tried raising of the proceeds to pay debts according to the terms of the composition.

Swartley & Bailey were adjudicated bankrupt as report of the Register.

Swartley & Bailey were adjudicated bankrupt as report of the Register.

A Chicken Story.

A new candidate for admission to the Sazcrae Lying Club of Austin put in an appearance in Carson yesterday. In pat the passing of forwis. Finally, the bank of the order of the work to the Sazcrae Lying Club of Austin put in an appearance in Carson yesterday. In fact, he has lived here a long time, but only of FER UNDCCUPIED TERRITORY TO WHOM.

A Chicken Story.

A new candidate for admission to the Sazcrae Lying Club of Austin put in an appearance in Carson yesterday. In put in an appearance in Carson yesterday. In the castory. In the ca A Chicken Story.

But I continued the crossing of the fowls until I had got one larger and stronger than ever before seen. I could easily have sold that chicken for \$300. One day my wife wanted a chicken for dinner, and she went out and ordered the cook to kill one. He caught that chicken and killed it, which was cooked. I hope I may be sent to the Centennial in a minute if that chicken's thigh wasn't bigger than George Tußy's, and there was no meat on it. It was all bone and sinews covered with skin. There were over 1,600 sinews in the thigh of that chicken, which I counted, and they were of various sizes. I got my teeth stuck full of 'em."

OAn Esquimaux Story. "An Esquimaux Story.

From MacGahan's "Under the Northern Lights."

There was once a woman who had a son and a daughter. As the son grew up he became a hunter, and one day he killed a thong-seal, from the skin of which he proposed to cut some thongs. But the mother wanted the skin for some other purpose, and she and the boy quarreled about it.

Then she went and propounced a charm or

Then she went and pronounced a charm on the scalskin, and when he went to cut it up the end of a thong flew up, struck his eyes, and made him blind. him blind.

The winter came on, they were destitute of seal meat, and had to live entirely on mussels, for the blind hunter could go hunting no more.

But one day a bear appeared at the window and began to eat away at the window pane, which was made of skin. The mother and daughter fled to the other side of the house, but the stripling asked for his bow. His sister gave it to him; he bent it, asked her to take aim for him, and then he shot and killed the animal. The mother said, "Thou hast missed." But the sister whispered, "Thou hast killed the bear."

They had now plenty of meat, but the mother refused to give the boy any, pretending that as he had not killed the bear there was none, and only gave him mussels. But the sister gave him his share of the bear-meat in secret.

Finally in the spring a flock of wild geese restored the boy's sight, and he resumed his hunting occupations. hunting occupations.

He, with his sister, used to go out on the edge He, with his sister, used to go out on the edge of the ice, where the seals and white whales (a kind of dolphin) were seen, and he would kill them with his harpoon. He had no hunting-bladder, but he used to tie the harpoon line round his sister's waist instead, and when the animal was struck they would drag it upon the ice by means of the line.

One day he asked his sister, "Dost thou like our mother?"

One day he asked his sister, "Dost thou like our mother?"
She made no answer, but upon he repeating the question she replied:
"I am fonder of thee than of her."
"Then to-morrow," he replied, "she shall serve us for a bladder."
The next day he accordingly proposes to his mother that she should help in the hunt, and to this she consents without the slightest suspicion. He ties the line round her waist as he had done to his sister, but she now begins to grow frightened at "the look that is in his eyes," and when she sees him preparing to throw the harpoon she cries—
"My son, choose a small whale, choose a small one."
Just then a large white whale rises to the

"My son, choose a small whale, choose a small one."

Just then a large white whale rises to the surface of the water at the edge of the ice near his feet. He throws his harpoon into the animal and then lets go the line.

The whale instantly begins to drag his mother toward the edge of the lee, she struggling with all her might to get free and crying out for a knife to cut the line.

But the son only repreaches her with her cruelty in having made him blind, and says, "This is my revenge."

Then she cries out, "Oh my ullo! my ullo! it was I that suckled thee, it was I that suckled thee!" And this she continues crying until the whale drags her into the water. She floats for a few moments on the surface, still crying, "Oh, my son! it was I that suckled thee, it was I that suckled

They finally fly from the village to the interior of the country, far away from any human kind, with this voice still pursuing them, still ringing in their ears, "It was I that suckled thee, it was I that suckled thee!" like the refrain of "Macbeth shall sleep no more," in Shakspeare's sublime tragedy.

"Macbeth shall sleep no more," in Shakspeare's sublime tragedy.

They disappear, and nobody who knew them ever sees or hears of them again.

But they are not dead.

Their death would not carry out the Esquimau idea, and the poet has added one more act to the tragedy in which there is grandeur of conception not unworthy of Shakspeare himself.

The event recorded in this act takes place a long time afterward; nobody knows how long. It may be a hundred years, for all, even the children who knew the matricides, have grown old and died. The tradition of the crime is almost forgotten.

The scene is laid in the interior of the house of the angakok, or priest-magician. It is night—a winter night in the Arctic, with an Arctic moon throwing its glamor over the plains and mountains of ice and snow. Inside the house the priest-magician is performing a conjuration, and the people are gathered around, silent and trembling, listening to his muttered incantations.

ncantations.
Suddenly they hear a cry outside, and the angakok says, "Something evil is approaching."
They go to the door and look out. There they behold a gigantic hunter a little distance away, standing in the moonlight. His hair is white as the snow on which he stands, and it hangs down over his shoulders in long, silvery locks.

locks.

But his face is black as night.
They watch him for a moment, and he gazes at them with burning, fiery eyes.
Then the angakok comes forward and asks the stranger who he is and what he wants.
The other replies:

Then the angana comes forward and asks the stranger who he is and what he wants.

The other replies:

"Do you not know me?"
They answered in the negative.
Then he asks:

"Do you remember the son who used his mother for a hunting-bladder?"

A very old woman then remembers hearing her mother talk about the crime when she was a very little child.

The hunter replies:

"I am that man, and I still live."

Then he tells them something of the life he and his sister have lived since that time; says they are still suffering all the tortures of remorse as on the day of their flight; that he has been driven by some mysterious power to come and denounce himself to the people, that the crime may not be forgotten, and—fearful retribution—during all this life of three generations, day and night, the voice of their murdered mother has been always ringing in their ears—

"Oh my son! it, was I that suckled thee, it was I that suckled thee."

Then he disappears, and is never heard of more.

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Treasurer of Williston Seminary.

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the Recreatary of State and in the office of
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\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the peat few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to mominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

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Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

\$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. \$1,000. ALEX. PROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried so long as faulted on deposit of 5 per cash. Creature and weekly shorts and treature of 5 per cash. Creature and weekly shorts assat from.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

aPacific Fast Line. 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. aDubuque Day Ex, via Clinton 10:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m. aDubuque Night Ex, via Clinton 11:00 p. m. 3:30 a. in. aDubuque Night Ex, via Clinton 11:00 p. m. 3:30 a. in. aDubuque Ripress 11:00 p. m. 3:30 a. in. aDubuque Express 91:30 p. m. 3:35 p. in. aDubuque Express 91:30 p. m. 3:15 a. in. 3:30 p. in. aDubuque Express 91:30 p. m. 3:15 a. in. 3:40 p. m. 3:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, of Clark-st., Southeast corner of Randolph, and at Paimer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 5.00 a. m. 7.30 p. m. 8.00 p. m. 8.00 p. m. 10.00 a. m. 10.00 p. m. 10.00 a. m. 10.00 p. 10.00 p. m. 10.00 p. 10.00 p. m. 10.00 p. 10.00 p

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ; Monday Ex. ; Dafly. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. nion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex. ... 9:00 s. m. 17:50 p. m. 19:00 s. m. 17:50 p. m. 19:00 s. m. 17:50 p. m. 19:00 s. m. 19:00 p. m. 19:00

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

6:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:40 a. m. 10:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m. HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Dopot.

Leave. | Arrive.

Depot, foot of Lake at and foot of Twenty secon Ticket Office, 15: Handolph st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD Depota, foot of Lake-st., Indiann-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, of Clark-st., and at depota.

| Leave. | Arrive. | Cave |

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Picket Offices. 83 Clark st., Palmer House, Grand
Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive.

Day Express—Pullman Draw-ing-Room Sicepling Cara, to New York without change. Atlantic Express—Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room Sicep-ing Cars and Hotel Cars...... 5:00 p. m. 5:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO BAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroc-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building)

Commodation.

Leave. Arrive.

Accommodation. 7:40 s. m. 5:10 p. m.

Accommodation. 8:52 s. m. 8:10 s. m.
Fast Express. 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

Daily. Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD, Deput, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tickot office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. | Leave. | Arrive.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express pur-pose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urmary diseases in all their complicates forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood as the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and the head of the profession for the past to years. Accounter the experience are all-important. Sensiting We at a might losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manipole, not provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the state of the provided th

DR. C. BIGELOW HAS REMOVED from 770-50nth Chark-st., cer. Van Beren, toe's West Madison-st., cer. Jefferson, Chicago, Ili.,
and has had for the past twenty years the largest practice in the city for Chroule and Savan Disease. Sentinal
Weakness cured safely, privately. Pamphlet, Sipages,
relating to above, sent in seaded envelope, for two
3-cent slamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentiemen. Consultation free. Marriage Guide, or Seyusel Pathology, 200 large-size pages, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing.
Price, 50 cts.

NO PAY! Dr. Kean 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago,

It's sould Clark-st., corner of Boarce, Cheere,
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
on all chrunte or nervous diseases. Did. J. REAN is the
only physician in the city who warrante curse or no pay.
Office hours, b a m. to e p. m. taunday from 8 to 12.

PRIVATE

THE OLD RETABLISHED DF.
Clarke. In South Clark-st. in
The Doctron to consult in any
CHRONIC OF DELICATE case.
VENDING OF DELICATE case.
If Sond stamp for "Work for the Married."
If Sond stamp for "Work for the Married."
The South Clarks and the Clarkes the CLARKE, 186 South Clarks.

DR. LYON 116 Pifth-av., Chicago, treats all Private, Chronic, and Merous Dissesses and Funda Difficulties. My celebrated French Feriodical Filia Propa, also Specifics, the only are preventive knows, 45. Marriage Guide, illustrated, 400 large das paganties of the propagation of t

N ERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY comprising a series of becture delivered at Kahn Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cur of premature decline, showing heisputship how loo health may be regained, affording releast groups of the

THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS. The whisky men will be sentenced by Judge algett at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Irish societies are debating the propriety of joining in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court-House on the coming Fourth of While driving on the boulevard near Twenty

ainth street last evening, Ephraim Adams, of No. 1380 Indiana avenue, was thrown from his buggy, and received a painful compound fracure of the left leg.

The temperature yesterdar, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribung Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 85 degrees; 10 a. m., 76; 12 m., 70; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 79. Barometer, 8 a. m.,

It is now known beyond question that ex-Ald. Hildreth is in Canada. He was informed by one of his counsel that his sentence would be two years in the Penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000, and he deemed it advisable to leave.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Curistian Temperance Union was held at No. 148 Madison street yesterday. The reports of work done were very satisfactory. No innancial report, owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, was presented.

Coroner Dietzsch yeaterday held an inquest on a little son of Mr. Stickel, residing at No. 83 Ewing street, who was run over last Wednes-day by a Clinton street horse-car. The verdict entirely econerated the driver, Martin Gara, from all blame, and he was accordingly dis-charged from custody.

Shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday afternoo Thomas Mooney, 18 years of age, while attempting to beard a train on the Chicago & Pacifi Railroad, was run over by two cars and instanti killed. The remains were taken to the residence of his parents on the northeast corner of Townsend and Hobbie streets, where the Corone will hold the inquest to-day.

will hold the inquest to-day.

Dr. Harriet Kollock, resident physician at the hospital, wishes it stated that the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, located at No. 229 Thirtieth street, has received a fine new mileh cow, the gift of Judge Blodgett, selected from the herd at his farm at Waukegan, and that the ladies at a resent meeting of the Board of Managers of the hospital passed a vote of thanks to Judge B., expressing in appropriate terms their appreciation of his liberality in thus adding them so acceptably in supplying one of the important needs of the institution.

the important needs of the institution.

Annie Washorie is a blooming Bohemian dameel who would rather be dead than live an old maid, and would rather be mangled by a Chinese washerman or a steam engine than bear any other name than that of her lover, Fred Cushmaleck. Now Fred plays a trombone at the Adelphi, and is thus situated where he sees all there is to be seen of "Queen Lib" and her beautifully-formed minions, consequently Annie has fallen somewhat into disfavor in his eyes. When they met last, her dearest Fred accused her of trilling with his love by consorting with another fellow, and Annie, to prove her fidelity, said she would take her life. At 2:30 yesterday afternoon she threw herself unher fidelity, said she would take her life. At 2:30 yesterday afternoon she threw herself under a train on the Illinois Central Road at the foot of liarmon court, but was rescued at once by Officer Kelly. She then attempted to drown herself in the lake, but was again rescued, and this time sent to l'atero, of No. 473 South Canal street, with whom she has been boarding. The gentle Annie will there await a better and a truer lover than the fickle trombone-player.

** a truer lover than the fickle trombone-player.

**A special meeting of the West Town Board was held yesterday afternoon at No. 56 Halsted sizeet. Prosent: Justices Matson, Sheridan, Shisbury, Ingersoll, Town-Clerk Hertz, and Supervisor Moore.

Supervisor Moore said that he had been to see several bankers about borrowing money to meet the park bonds interest which fell due July 1. He had found that he could make reasonable arrangements with the International Hank for the \$22,400 needed.

The Town Clerk then read a resolution authorizing the Supervisor to borrow the money; it had been prepared by legal advice. On motion of Justice Salisbury, the resolution was passed by an unanimous vote.

on motion of Justice Ingersoll, the Boar and adjourned.

GAS.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE. The Council Committee on Gas, Ald. Raw leigh in the chair, met in the City Clerk's office terday afternoon to listen to Mr. Billings President of the West Division Gas Com pany, who had been invited to state what h thought about the proposed reduction in the amount of gas now consumed by the city, and to hear what proposition, if any, he had to make

The Committee took seats, and Mr. Billings began and continued for about half an hour in the same strain that he has heretofore used. If there was to be any gift-work going on be-tween the city and the West Division Gas Com-pany, the city should, he thought, be the donor. The Gas Company was not making any money, and could not afford to reduce the price of gas

The Gas Company was not making any money, and could not afford to reduce the price of gas to the city and maintain the same standard for the private consumers. In the West Division there were about 5,000 street-lamps, about 5,000 private consumers, and more than 160 miles of gas-mains, varying in size from 5 to 22 inches in diameter. The enormous stretch of mains and the scarcity of consumers rendered business bad, and the loss of gas by condensation was something awful. Then, too, the expense of running the works was not understood. It was greater than was supposed.

The Company had once made a proposition to the city, and the document was on file somewhere, offering the works for the city to run as it chose for 10 per cent per annum on the capital stock, which was about \$8,000,000. This proposition would still hold good should the city see fit to adopt it. No, he did not think that the Gas Company could reduce its prices any. His idea was that the best means that could be adopted to decrease expenses would be to change the burners for smaller ones, and not shut off half the lamps. In conclusion he would be glad if there was some competition in the business. He thought he could manage to run out any company that should start up. He invited competition.

Mr. Billings was told by Ald. Thompson that there was no other way than to reduce the

petition in the business. He knought he could manage to run out any company that should start up. He invited competition.

Mr. Billings was told by Aid. Thompson that there was no other way than to reduce the amount of money spent annually by the city for filluminating purposes. It must be done, and it would be done. To this Mr. Billings made no reply, but having had his say departed.

Prof. Elias Colbert, who had been requested to prepare a time-table for the lighting and extinguishing of the street-lamps, was then called attention to a minority report made upon the gas-light subject in the Council in 1874, by Aid. Pickering and Warren. He then presented the tables which he had recently prepared by astronomical calculation. The tables he knew were correct, and they had not been compared with any others. He had shown the times for the rising and setting of the sun for the whole year, and had calculated that the awerage length of time per night that the lamps would have to be lit was nine hours and fifty-three minutes, without taking into consideration moonlight. He was sure that his table was correct, and by a comparison with the old table it would be saved. He had also made a calculation, the result of which was for every minute that the street lamps burnt, it cost the city \$2.14. Now the saving of \$2.14 per minute for half-an-hour each day the year around was no small saving.

Prof. Colbert's assistance in the matter was thankfully received by the Committee and was highly appreciated. Ald Rawleigh said that he was sure that by the adoption of the time-table the city would save at least \$50,000 per year,

thankfully received by the Committee and was highly appreciated. Aid. Rawleigh said that he was sure that by the adoption of the time-table the city would save at least \$50,000 per year, and he was delighted. The matter will be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

The resolution directing that one-half of the street lamps only be lighted hereafter (which had been referred to the Committee) was signed by all except Aid. Cullerton, who stoutly opposed it, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GOSPEL SHIP.

LAUNCH OF THE GLAD TIDINGS.

The Gospel ship Glad Tidings, after sundry The Gospel ship Glad Tidlings, after sundry delays and postponements, was finally launched last evening in the presence of about 2,000 people. Previous to launching her, religious services were held, which were led by the Revs. Messrs. Duffield, Brown, Shephard, Beebe, and Haywood. The choir consisted of a number of ladies and gentlemen The Rev. Mr. Duffield made a few remarks stating that the vessel had been built for the purpose of doing missionary work among the sailors at the islands and in out-of-the-way places which cannot be reached by the ordinary mose of travel. He hoped the vessel would carry glad tidings wherever she went. There was nothing new in the idea of preaching from the deck of a vessel, for the Apostles had also preached from the deck of a vessel just as Capt. Bundy was going to do. He referred to the fact that this boat was being launched on a Friday, which day the sailors superstitiously regarded as unlucky. Friday has been chosen intentionally as the day for launching this missionsry vessel because they considered the day not an unlucky but a lucky one. It

was the Lord's day, and on it Christ went from earth to Heaven. It was customary when a vessel was launched to throw a bottle of wine at her and give her a name. They would dispense with the wine, but he would christen her the Glad Tidings of Chicago, and he hoped she would bring glad tidings to many souls.

After the ceremonies were completed, the Rev. Capt. Bundy and his mate mounted the vessel and the order went forth to let her go. The props were knocked from under her, and she slid into the river with lightning speed, getting a thorough christening with river water which washed her deek. Shortly after being launched, she was taken in tow by the tug Wood, and towed to one of the Central Elevators, where she will take on a cargo of Bibles and tracts to be distributed among the heathen sailors. While being towed down the river one of her deckhands came near being drowned. He was in the yawi-boat belonging to the vessel, and, getting too near the edge, fell out in the river. A rope was thrown to him, and he was pulled on shore safely. The Glad Tidings, as previously stated, is a very small schooner-rigged craft, having room for only three or four men. Her dimensions are: 23 feet length, 7 feet 3 inches beam. She has 6 feet space from the top of the cabin to the keelson. She is of five tons burden. It was the general impression that the vessel had been transformed from the yacht Little Western, which capsized on the lake some years ago. This, however, is denied by the Rev. Capt. Bundy, under whose supervision the vessel was built, and who goes out on her as the Brother Moody of the sailors. He says she was expressly built for a missionary ship during the past winter, and everything on her is entirely new. He thinks she is as safe as a vessel can he, having been constructed on the plan of the English life-boats. The Rev. Capt. H. Bundy will start on his mission about a week from date. was the Lord's day, and on it Christ went

n,	will start on his mission about a we	ek fro
on	PERSONAL PROPERT	
n t-	ASSESSMENTS IN THE SOUTH TOW	
fle	The following is a list of firms whose	person
ly	property assessment in the South Town	amoun
ce	to \$8,000 and upwards:	
n-	American Clock Company	\$ 12.0
er	Allen & Keith	10,0
	Averill, R. J	11,2
e	Alston, J. & Co.	20.0
'8	American Express Company	15,0
O.	Bishop & Barnes	8,6
d	Burley & Tyrrell	13.0
d	Burton, Pierce & Co	11,5
d	Barnes, A. S.	10, 3
te	Babcock, Sam	15,00
18	Baeder, Adamson & Co	11,80
lo	Bradner Smith & Co	10, 10
	Chapin & Gore	30,00
n-	Cushing Kirk & McLean	8,5
d	Chicago Evening Journal	20, 00
se	Crerar, Adams & Co	10,00
h-	Cayburgh, Einstein & Co	30,00
e	The following is a list of firms whose property assessment in the South Town to \$8,000 and upwards: American Clock Company. Allen & Keith. Averill, R. J. Armour, George. Alston, J. & Co. American Express Company Bishop & Barnes. Bauer, J. & Co. Burley & Tyrrell. Burton, Pierce & Co. Barnes, A. S. Beck & Wirth. Babeock. Sam. Baoder, Adamson & Co. Baraker, W. C. Bradner, Smith & Co. Chapin & Gore. Cushing, Kirk & McLean. Clapp, W. B. & Co. Chicago Evening Journal. Crerar, Adams & Co. Ciayburgh, Einstein & Co. Canh, Wampold & Co. Chicago Tribune Company. Corwith, H. Domestic Sewing Machine Company. Eddy, Harvey & Co. Field, Leiter & Co.	20. 50
11	Corwith, H	10,00
er	Domestic Sewing Machine Company	10,00
ie	Eddy, Harvey & Co.	10, 0
s.	Fairbank, Morse & Co	10,00
t-	Freet, L. J. P	21,67
re	Field. Leiter & Co.	11,60 500,00
t	Forrester, R. A	11, 90 15, 00 16, 80
R-	Frank Bros.	15,00
ie ie	Domestic Sewing Machine Company Durand Bros Eddy, Harvey & Co Fairbank, Moree & Co Freer, L. J. P. Farnaworth, A. E. Field, Leiter & Co. Forrester, R. A. Frank Bros. Guilbert, C. A. Gore, George P. Gossage & Co.	10, 50
n	Gossage & Co	41,00
d	Goold fires, & Dibbie	9,00
a-	Gossage & Co. Goold Jiros. & Dibbie Gage Bros. & Co. Goody ar Rubber Company Greenfelder & Kosentaal Gray Bros. Graif & Co. Hill, O., Matteson House Heath & Milligan Haddock, E. A Haduock, Holmes & Co. Jones, J. M. Jansen, McClurg & Co. Kohn, Weinmann & Co. Keen, Cooke & Co. Kimball, W. M. Hantzler & Hargis king Bros. & Co. Keliy, Morley & Co. Hart, Asten & Co. Hamlton, Rowe & Co. Holton & Hildreth Higwood & Cartledge Lindauer Bros. & Co. Lane, B. Lord & Smith.	18, 50 16, 86 15, 00 25, 00
5	Greenfelder & Rosenthal	15,00
d	Graf & Co	25, 00
	Hill, O., Matteson House	12,00
ď	Heath & Milligan	8, 00 17, 10 25, 00 15, 15 20, 00
d	Haddock, B. A.	15, 18
3	Jones, J. M. W	20,00
nd.	Jansen, McClurg & Co	20,00
e	Keen, Cooke & Co	15,00 20,00
t	Kimball, W. M	10,00
l. le	hantzier & Hargis	10,00
or	Kelly, Morley & Co	10,00
*	Hart, Asten & Co	8,00
1-	Holton & Hildreth	10,00
;	Haywood & Cartledge	8,00
8	Lindauer Bros. & Co	8,00
	Lindauer Bros. & Co. Lane, B. Lord & Smith. Larrabee & North. Matson, N. & Co. Meicher, A. Mahon, W. F. McGrath, J. J. Montgomery, Ward & Co. Niead, J. C. & W. G. McCann, Fitch & Converse. Marder, Luse & Co. Miller Bros. & Keep. McNeal & Higgins.	14, 08
d	Larrabee & North	20, 15 8, 50 50, 0 0
	Matson, N. & Co	50,00
	Mahon, W. F.	15,50 $10,30$
	McGrath, J. J	9, 20
	Montgomery, Ward & Co	9, 20 12, 08 20, 00
-	McCann, Fitch & Converse.	10, 52
e	Marder, Luse & Co	10, 52
8,	McNeal & Higgins	20,00
1-	Nickerson, S	8, 00
ie	Nickerson, S	10,00
e .	Norwell & Simpson	10,00
d	Pardridge & Co	8, 50
te	Page & Co	10,00
	Putnam Clothing House	10, 30 50, 25
8	Palmer House	10,00
n	Raynold & Co	20,00
1.	Simpson & Co.	15,00

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

through the city at the report that work on the new Federal building was about to be suspended, and, in order to ascertain the reason for the stoppage if one had occurred, a reporter yester day called on Mr. Superintendent Burling and learned that it was true that work had been slackened, and would within a few days be suspended almost entirely for some weeks. The reason is that the iron work, which forms nearly the whole of the interior of the building, is not ready, and not even made as yet. The contract for the fron-work for the two lower stories wa let to Mr. N. S. Bouton and has been entirely filled, the building being now up to the point where the contract stopped. Another contract for the iron for the two upper stories should of course have been let long ago; but, as Mr. course have been let long agot but, as Mr. Burling explains, the change in the plan of the roof rendered it rice-essary to draft new specifications for the iron work of that part of the building, and that took some time. The bids for the work were, however, opened May 30 last, and the contract awarded about June 4 to the American Bridge Company, of this city. It is understood, however, that Mr. Bouton has a part of the work as a sub or joint contractor. The terms of the agreement between the Company and the Government provide that the work shall be done and the iron on the ground by the middle of July, or nearly, and Mr. Burling expresses his belief that he will be under full headway again by that time. He feels confident that the structure will be up ready for the roof before winter.

LOCAL LETTERS.

MOODY AND SANKY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The meeting of last Monday to prepare the way for a large gathering where the people can hear these men whom God has so greatly blessed for the conversion of souls was "onward and upward." Our min isters and all praying men and women should not fear excitement. "The rush of life, the vigor of earnest men, the conflicts of reali invigorate, cleanse, and establish the truth.'

invigorate, cleanse, and establish the truth."
"No man ever caught the reins of a thought, except as it galloped by him."

Mr. Moody has named the plan. Now, without delay, let the action of the meeting of last Monday be followed up with energy, and the needful preparation be made to accommodate a meeting of six or eight thousand to hear the voice of mercy for lost souls, and the songs of salvation. God has placed the vast majority of the wealth here in the hands of men who regard truth; and "Stand, stand shall they cry; but none shall look back" until the work is done and the meeting is made sure.

A SUBSCRIBER.

AN UNNECESSARY DISAVOWAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 23.—The disclaimer of the
Young Men's Christian Association, which you publish in Friday's TRIBUNE, of all connection with the N. C. A., whose annual meetings have just been held in Farwell Hall, is, in my judgment, uncalled for. The Association cannot remain neutral on any question affecting man's well-being,—such as purity and holiness,—and to "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but, rather, reprove them," is to be aggressive towards all forms of evil.

A MEMBER OF THE Y. M. C. A. ublish in Friday's TRIBUNE, of all connection

THE CITY-HALL.

The receipts in the Treasury yesterday from The Committee on Police is called for Mon

mittee on Markets at the same place at 4 C. H. Morse, Mayor Colvin's part of the Law Department, has been engaged in preparing an opinion of mystic import. He has already penned eighty pages of legal-cap, and has not reached "firstly" yet.

The Police Board "sweat-box" was set running again yesterday, and Officer John Bubee was examined for conduct unbecoming an officer. His case was continued till Monday. Officer Thomas Duffy, of the Second Precinct, was discharged for intoxication.

discharged for intoxication.

The City-Clerk complains that two of his important papers were stolen at the last meeting of the Council, and he lays the theft to some of the men on the evening papers, who, being hurried, did not wait to copy, but made a clean job of it. Mr. Butz does not know whom to blame for it, but says that he cannot have such mean work, even if he is obliged to refuse the reporters permission to examine documents.

The Special Committee on Paving, with Ald. Throop in the chair, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The object of the Committee is to determine what pavement will prove most valuable for the streets of Chicago. The subject will probably occupy weeks of time. There were but three members of the Committee present yesterday, and the inventor of the Stow pavement, who set forth the advantages of his cedar blocks.

The Finance Committee held a consultation

cedar blocks.

The Finance Committee held a consultation yesterday with Comptroller Farwell in the office of the latter, and decided that the school-teachers should be paid to-day one month's salary, the police and fremen Tuesday one month' salary, and the employes of the Board of Public Works Monday four months' salary. It is highly probable that the laborers will be paid in divisions, Noth, South, and West, one day to each division. The heads of departments and clerical employes will receive one month's salary Monday.

Monday.

Among the members and attaches of the police force there is a unanimous outery against the proposed reduction of the pay of the men, and the feeling is not confined to the men alone, but several Aldermen are avowedly opposed to the measure. At the head of the opposition is Ald. Lawler, who says that sixteen of his fellow-officials agree with him. They do not dare to assume that all the policemen are worth \$1,000 each per year to the city, but they contend that the character of the work entitles men to pay as large as it is at present. Supt. Hickey agrees with them, and says that if he were so empowered he should immediately remove about fifty men, and replace them with men of sufficient intellect and capability to serve as policemen.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The clam-turkey bake at the new County Hospital has been postponed until Tuesday. John 8. Clark was placed in jail yesterday on

a ca sa., his shortcomings amounting to \$99.15. County-Attorney Rountree was not sent to St. Louis as a delegate, yet he is there just the same, to the neglect of his official duties. What he failed to get at Springfield—a recognition—he hopes to get at St. Louis, doubtless, to soothe his wounded party pride.

soothe his wounded party pride.

The Grand Jury vesterday did little else than ordinary business. Police-officer Callaghan appeared to tell what he knew about the relations of the gambling fratnerity to the police officials in the days of Rehm, which is regarded as the commencement of a general investigation. His testimony was damaging, and promises to be followed by startling revelations. He was reduced, it will be remembered, from a Sergeant to patrolman by Rehm. The investigation is believed to have been instigated by two ex-Aldermen who are on the jury. Other witnesses will appear to-day.

The indicted County Commissioners will come

nesses will appear to-day.

The indicted County Commissioners will come into Court this morning and plead. At the same time their counsel has given notice that an application for a change of venue will be made; first, because of the prejudice of the people against them, and, if this fails, because of the prejudice of the Judges of the several Courts,—all of which looks suspicions. If they have been upright in their official conduct, it is a little strange that the public are prejudiced against them, and especially the Courts. Only one conclusion can be drawn from their proposed action, and that is that they know that they are guilty. If they were innocent, no amount of "prejudice" could establish their guilt. All they have to contend with, really, is the evidence against them, and the really, is the evidence against them, and the change of venue is believed to be sought simply to protract the time of their trial.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The second South Park concert will take place at 3:30 p. m to-day. A German Centennial festival will be given at

Ogden's Grove, July 2, for the benefit of the German Relief Society. John Hoffman, an old citizen of Mendota, but thirty-eight years ago a resident of this city, is at the Tremont to-day. Tuesday he will invite his old friends John Wentworth, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Mark Skinner, and others, to dine

In place of the usual Sunday service of the Woman's Temperance Union, Luther Benson, ed man, known as the "Hoosier Orator," will deliver a lecture on temperance in Upper Farwell Hall, Sunday af-ternoon, June 25, at 3 o'clock. Subject: "The

CRIMINAL.

Detectives Flanagan and Ryan last evening, captured William Rooney and James Foster plying their fingers in other people's pockets at the circus grounds.

yesterday held in \$2,000 ball by Commissioner Hoyne for not keeping his books properly, and other technical violations of the Revenue law.

Frank Mauroneier, living at the Hohenstaufer House, No. 144 West Randolph street, reports that his room was entered Thursday night and plundered of about \$92 worth of clothing and

The liquor store of C. M. Brennan, No. 135 Lake street, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and was robbed of 1,000 cigars and from \$25 to \$30 in currency. No clew to the perpe

Julius Valinsky and Abraham Goldberg, fish-peddiers, were before Justice Summerfield yes-terday charged with thumping a man named Keller over the head at the corner of Iglehart place and Twesty-seventh street. The evidence fafled to show which party was to blame, and consequently the case was dismissed. Keller bears the scars of battle in the shape of a terri-bly battered face.

bly battered face.

The day was hot, the docket large, and the Judge was feeling remarkably well; witness the following sentences: Ellen Howard, Sophia Simmons, Minnie Harvey, Emma Gillis, Nellie Burton, and Nellie Johnson, Clark street night-tramps, were each sent to the House of Correction for thirty days; Morris Stack, professional wife-beater, Carrie Arnold, drunkard, and Jrmes McDonaid, who combined both crimes in an elegant manner, thirty days each in the same institution; Thomas Gibson and William Johnson, vagrants, ten days each; and Belle Bellinger sixty days in the same place.

son, vagrants, ten days each; and Belle Bellinger sixty days in the same place.

Detective John Macauley yesterday succeeded in capturing a bold, bad man, who has for some time past been living upon servant "gals." His plan was to answer advertisements in The Tribune, and thus finding some one in search of a position as housekeeper, to entice her to a hotel until he had finished some pretended business in the city, when he was to take her to his residence in one of the suburbs. Being of fine address, the game rarely if ever failed, and girl after girl was grabbed in rapid succession. Complaints were coming thick and fast until a few days ago, when Macauley devised a scheme for catching the monster. First he advertised in The Tribune for a situation as housekeeper in a genteel family, and under the assumed name of Mabel James received answers at a prominent hotel. Among the callers was George Harris, a professional swindler. He was of course taken in tow, and yesterday was sentenced by Justice Summerfield to pay a fine of \$50 and serve a term of thirty days in the House of Correction. One of the charges against him was the larceny of a valuable ring from a variety performer named Blanche Nichols, but, the complainant being absent, the charge was changed to disorderly.

being absent, the charge was changed to dis-SUBURBAN.

The jolly boys of the Fire Department, ever ready for fun, have designed a grand picnic and parade for Tuesday, July 25. At 8 o'clock a. m. the several companies will assemble at the city limits and form a line, and just one hour later the march will be commenced. The hookand-ladder teams will each be drawn by four The Committee on Police is called for Monday at 1 p. m. at Ald. McAuley's store, Nos. 200 and 202 Madison street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division is called to meet at 4:30 p. m. to-day in the City Clerk's office, and the Companies Nos. 1 and 2, who are to act as Assistant Marshals, will accompany the line on horse-back; and the members of the companies will appear in full dress. The procession will be escorted by a brass band, probably the "Light Guard." Proceeding along Drexel boulevard to Forty-seventh street, they will turn towards the cast, and march to Hyde Park avenue; thence south to Fifty-third street; and on Fifty-third street to the Hyde Park House, where the companies will hold a review before the Board of Trustees. After a brief halt the march will be resumed, and, following the line of Hyde Park and Stony Island avenues, the march will terminate at the South Park picnic grounds, near Woodlawn Station. On the grounds, dancing, base-ball, swinging, shooting at the mark, and various other amusements, will be furnished, and a refreshment stand will be erected and well stocked. Tickets will be issued, price, 50 cents, including car-fare to and from the picnic grounds on any Illinois Central train running during the day. Great preparations are being made, and a glorious time is anticipated. Tickets may be obtained from the members, at the Hyde Park Station, and probably at Root's and other Chicago music stores. All will be welcome.

Mrs. A. Wilkins has been visiting at the resi-

ing Prospects for "Patent Flour." of Confirmation.

other Chicago music stores. All will be welcome.

Mrs. A. Wilkins has been visiting at the residence of Mr. Pearce. She leaves for Grand Rapids, Mrch., this evening.

Mr. J. L. Frasier has rebuilt his residence, and greatly embellished its grounds. It is now one of the loveliest places in all Hyde Park.

H. H. Wheeler, H. C. Murphy, M. C. Kingsley, W. A. Fowler, J. F. Pierce, ex-Senator P. H. Smith, Jr., Gen. John M. Corse, John W. C. Haskell, Stetson Dunlap, and the Hon. A. M. Bliss, M. C., delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, visited the Hyde Park House Thursday evening.

Charles McFarland and Christiver Kitcuer got into a disgraceful row yesterday, and were swooped down upon by Officer Hunt. Both were immediately balled out.

George W. Dennond, of New York, is a guest of the Hyde Park House.

Mr. Marsh and family, of Chicago, have settled in Hyde Park for the summer. time previous to the late rain, and black rust

CENTENNIAL.

BEAUTIFUL COTTON VELVETS. There is in the German department of the Main Building at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia an exhibit which is equally admired by lady visitors and the experienced mer-chant. It is the fine pavilion erected by the Mechanical Factory of Cotton Velvets of Linden (Hanover). They have competed for years very accessfully with the English manufacturers Manchester, their prices being equal, while Manchester, their prices being equal, while some specialties, such as black velvets, are de-clared to be decidedly superior to the English. There is no doubt that their goods, well known by our large importers, will find a good market in the United States in consequence of the gen-eral appreciation they meet with at Philadelphia. They have invented two new varieties of black velvets, which they call Ozonid velvets and Brolliauf black velvets. They are both, with regard to general appearance and beauty with regard to general appearance and beauty of color, much better than the old black velvet (old Manchester style) hitherto manufactured in England, and sold under the name of blueblack. This latter article scarcely bears a comparison with the Linden fabric, especially the Ozonid velvet, which resembles siik-velvet by its upright velveteen nap, with a deep, soft glaze. The brilliant black velvet, similar in color to the Ozonid, has a somewhat oblique nap and a higher glaze, both analagous to the so-celled English silk-finish. Neither of these kinds of goods loses its color, as the old article did, by being stored or worn.

As to the exhibit of colored velvets, they are

As to the exhibit or colored ververs, such are remarkable, as already mentioned, through the variety and richness of the colors and the purity and delicacy of the different shades. They com-pete successfully with anything which has hith-erto been produced in this specialty. ARMY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.-An order has been issued by Gen. Sherman providing that the Centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States will be observed by the army as follows: At each military post and camp provided with artillery and ammunition a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at dawn, and also at the close of the day, and a nation will be fired at meridian. Post-Commanders will prescribe such additional inexpensive observances, such as parades, etc., as they may consider appropriate to the occasion. They may also at their discretion participate with their commands in any evic or military ceremonies taking place in the vicinity of their posts to which they may be invited.

EXPOSITION NOTES. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23.—There was a large attendance at the Exposition to-day, although the weather was hot. Among the visitors were fifty-eight Swedish navy cadets, who arrived here this morning. One of the party is Prince Occar.

A balloon ascension from near the grounds was made this afternoon by a nicce of Prof.

Everything pertaining to the Exposition now

goes on swimmingly. President Hawley reiterates his determination to oppose all attempts to have the Exposition grounds open on Sunday. SHOOT, BANG!

The Centennial Fourth Is Approaching and Pyrotechnical Display Is About to Begin— Where to Purchase. of Nos. 188 and 190 State street, opposite the Palmer House, who are famous throughout the city and the West as the largest wholesale and retail toy and fancy goods dealers in Chicago, have an extensive stock of freworks of every de-

scription. They have the exclusive sale of the celebrated Eagle fireworks, which they make a specialty of retailing. Their stock embraces a magnificent display of banners, flags, illuminated anterns, etc., in great variety of style and price. A liberal discount to the trade. Send for cata DU PONT'S POWDER.

This justly celebrated, world-famous powder, which is used wherever powder is used, is considered, more than all others, of purely American manufacture. This Company was founded in 1802, and now comprises fourteen distinct works or manufactories, at which all kinds of powder, for all uses, are made. It has received the repeated commendation of army and navy officers, miners, sportsmen, and of everybody who has used it, and it stands to-day unrivaled and unapproached by powders of other manufacture. Speaking of the coming Centennial celebration, it may be interesting to our readers to know that the Du Pont Company furnishes the powder for all the interesting to our readers to know that the Du Pont Company furnishes the powder for all the fireworks made in this section. It has been found the most prompt and reliable, and makes the most noise—and noise everybody knows is one of the most essential things in fireworks. We have only to add to this brief sketch that the Company is, and has been for years, ably represented in the West by Mr. J. J. Whitehouse, who is located at No. 7 State street.

CHARLES MORRIS

house, who is located at No. 7 State street.

CHARLES MORRIS
is one of the largest manufacturers of fireworks
in this country. He has an extensive factory on
Armitage road, and salesrooms at No. 123
Michigan avenue, where every description of
goods of this kind can be obtained. He has
been thirty-five years in the business, and his-

THE COLORED BRETHREN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 23.—The Grand Lodge of colored Free-masons concluded their session this city to-day by a grand picnic at the Fair Grounds. This morning several hundred col-ored people came by special trains to attend the picnic. To night the colored lodge here will give a festival. The gathering is orderly and well-conducted, and attended by many men of talent, education, and attended by many men of talent, education, and property.

There is also a base-ball match being played this evening at the Fair Grounds between the High-School nine and the Decatur Brown Stockings (colored), which seems to be a war of races on the base-ball question.

THE UNION SOUARE COMPANY. Gentile's photographs of this company, which are exhibited in the Centennial, attract universal attention. Gentile is at present engaged photographing the company again. Studios

MOST REMARKABLE in its effects, and most useful in its application, the fragrant Sozodout has become the most popu-lar dentrifice in existence. "Tis used and praised

MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE should not forget that Pelton & Pomeroy, N State street, have the largest stock of plan rgans in the city, for sale or rent on very reason SOUTH PARK PHAETONS

leave the corner of Oakwood and Drexel Bonlevard and the Park Retrest at 9 o'clock a. m., and every twenty minutes thereafter until 7 p. m. Fare 10 cents.

MINNESOTA WHEAT.

Reports of the Most Gloomy Description Regarding the Crop.

Little Black Fly Painfully Curtail-

All of Which Will Stand Plenty

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LaCrosse, Wis., June 23.—Information received by telegraph and mail to-day from the counties comprising the lower tier in Minnesota, extending along the Southern Minnesota Railroad 170 miles west from the Mississippi River, indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the reports regarding the damage that is being done to the wheat crop in Minnesota were not in the least exaggerated, as will be seen by the following advices. Differences of opinion exist as to the causes which have blighted the growing grain. While some attribute the trouble to the Hessian fly, others further west say that the baking weather, which prevailed for so long a

have worked the mischief. A Winnebago City dispatch says the farmers in many parts of Faribault and Blue Earth Counties were plowing up wheat and seeding lands to buckwheat-cause, black rust and

drought.
A letter dated the 23d, from Albert Lea, Freeborn County, states that, under the most favorable circumstances, there will not be more than one-third of an average crop.

A letter from Wells, Minn.: If we get a half crop we will do well. Some new lands will not

pan out two bushels to the acre. R. J. Van Valkenburgh, of this city, on a tour of inspection, telegraphs to-day from Ramsey Minn., and says: "The condition of things both on the Southern Minnesota and McGregor and St. Paul Roads is even worse than reported yesterday.'

A Spring Valley dispatch reports the wheat in Moore and Fillmore Counties struck by rust and the Hessian fly. Prospects are very poor. A Delavan letter says: "Farmers are plowing wheat and planting buckwheat. Some farmers are offering to sell their wheat at \$1 and \$2 an acre A telegram from the same place to-day says: "Farmers are panicky, and have stopped

hauling grain to market.

A report from Winnebago City of to-day says: "The wheat crop is dying off."

Another letter from Faribault County says: "The wheat crop is a failure. It is rusted and blasted, and there is a bug still doing his evil work. The fields are as white as at harvest time. Fields that looked all right three days ago will not average five bushels to the acre. Farmers all over the country are plowing, and

will plant to buckwheat. An Easton letter says that many farmers in An Easton letter says that many farmers in that locality are plowing their wheat-fields. The outlook is very discouraging. They do not hope for more than five bushels to the acre. It was supposed that the trouble was caused by drought, but it is now discovered that a small black fly is at work at the base of the stalk. The *rectorn* County Standard*, of the 23d, says: "For some time past wheat in different parts of the county has apparently been suffering from drought. A close examination now reveals the fact that a small insect is at work at the roots. Unless there is an immediate change of programme it is believed that many wheat fields will not be harvested."

Mower County advices predict a very light crop. Wheat is yellow, and is dying.

The same report comes to this point from Rochester, Red Wing, and Iowa.

Reports from different sections of Fillmore and Houston Counties, nearer the Mississippi, indicate a brighter state of affairs.

Grain is affected in the same manner, but in a lesser degree.

indicate a brighter state of affairs.

Grain is affected in the same manner, but in a lesser degree.

Reports received here from Northwood, Guttenberg, Mason City, Charles, Iowa, report an equally alarming condition of affairs.

B. J. Van Vaikenburg returned to LaCrosse to-night from a tour of investigation through the wheat country. He reports finding everywhere throughout Southern Minnesota the same unfavorable prospects. Of the hundred fields he visited the past two days not one was free from the sickly appearance, and farmers everywhere agree that under the most favorable circumstances that can be expected wheat cannot average more than half a crop. Some fields of the sickly stuff are sending out spindling heads. He says he would not be surprised if a large portion of the wheat fields were not harvested. One farmer at Lansing to-day offered to give his crop of 200 acres to any one who would plough the land in the fall.

Samples of wheat from all stations of the Southern Minnesota Railroad are on exhibition, and on all this a diseased condition is apparent.

A CORDOBORATORY DISPATCH.

St. PAUL, Minn., June 23.—Numerous complaints are coming in from various quarters of a serious damage to growing wheat by the recent unfavorable weather. Many correspondents and newspapers claim that not more than half a crop will be raised this year.

will be raised this year.

THE MILLERS.

waukee.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Milwauken, Wis., June 23.—To-day closed the Millers' Convention, and all business was crowded into it. A number of reports of Committees were read. The Committee on Grades and Inspection reported in favor of exporting flour by way of the Mississippi, and a system of

national inspection was adopted.

The Committee on Patent Rights reported 173,000 patents in this trade, and recommended a petition to establish a Court of Appeals in a petition to establish a Court of Appeals in ptent cases, where a miller can inform himself as to infringement before purchasing machin-ery. It appeared that such a petition had ai-ready been sent out for signatures but stopped by order of the President of the Convention, and the whole question now came up for dis-cussion. Finally a sub-committee was appoint-ed to draft a law to secure millers from patent infringements, and have the same presented to Congress.

Congress.

The Convention then elected the following

The Convention then elected the following officers:

President—Bain, re-elected.

Secretary—Frank Lipple, of Kalamazoo.

Treaswer—D. B. Mertill, of Kalamazoo.

Vice-Presidents—Kentucky, D. E. Roberts;

Kansas, J. B. Torbert; Illinois, C. H. Seybt; Ohio, Homer Baldwin; California, Horace Davis; Wisconsin, E. Sanderson; Pennsylvania, S. C. Mc-Master; Virginia, J. H. Anderson: Massachusetts, P. T. Ethling; Michigam, J. D. Hayes; Indiana, William Trow; Iowa, G. F. Crosby; Mississippi, Alex H. Smith; Minnesota, Charles Pillsbury; New York, L. V. Rathburn; New Jersey, G. H. Storrell; Texas, William Terry; Nebraska, Elam Clark; Colorado, O. W. Crissman; Maine, E. Beamont.

Then they went boat-riding, and adjourned sine die, after the usual complimentary votes. THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24-1 a. m .- For

the Lake region, southwest to northwest winds, cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather, stationary temperature, with stationary or lower pressure. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO. June 23. Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather The Bar 178 77 8 W. fresh Fair.

11:18 a. m. 28, 84 73 63 88 K. fresh Lt. rain.

28:33 a. m. 28, 85 63 88 K. fresh Lt. rain.

28:33 b. m. 28:85 77 78 K. fresh Godgy.

9:00 b. m. 28:85 77 78 K. fresh Hasy.

10:18 p. m. 29:86 72 90 S. W. fresh Hasy.

Maximum thermometer, 82. Minimum, 62.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 23-Midnight.
Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather. | Charge | C

TRIPARTITE SNOBBERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
QUEBEC, June 28.—The Consuls of the United tates, France, and Spain at this place have

The Sagacious Lobster.

Forest and Stream.

Down at Escuminac, which is on the southeast side of the Mirimichi, there is an oyster bed known only to one Harrington, locally known

as Stormy, on account of dirty weather invariably following his risits, with oysters to sell, to Chatham. He had gained a great reputation on account of the superiority of his oysters, but during the past two years those he has brought to market have not been quite up to the mark. Last season, however, he gave his theoty of the cause of the deterioration. He says that not far from the oyster bed there is a gravel knoll formed by an eddy on the edge of the channel of the Mirimichi. Happening to scan the bottom of this knoll with his water glass, he observed several large lobsters. Two of them were just leaving it, each having in one claw a pebble about the size of a small hen egg. He directed the lad who was with hin to scall the boat along in the direction taken by the lobster, and one he was particularly watching crawled directly to and upon the oyster bed. It approached a large oyster, which, on feeling the water stirred, immediately closed its shell. The lobster lay, however, with the pebble poised in its claw, and within half an inch of the thin end of the oyster shell, and in two or three minutes the latter began to open again. As soon as it had opened sufficiently, the lobster, with a quick movement, darted the pebble into the open shell, rendering the oyster powerless to close it. The animal's feelers were then used to extract the contents of the shell, which it ate quite deliberately, and then lay on the spot as iff digesting the awest morsel and contemplating a similar operation on the next oyster. Mr. Harrington says that nearly all the largest oysters are destroyed in this way, but the smaller ones cannot open far enough to permit the pebble to be inserted.

RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Rock Island & Pacific.

Receipts and Expenditures--- Extension of the Line---Railroad Laws.

No Immediate Prospect of a Reduction of Passenger Rates.

C., R. I. & P.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Chicago, Rock Island
Pacific Railroad which has just, made its ap-

pearance, shows that the road is in a most excellent condition financially, and that General Superintendent Hugh Riddle deserves the repuation of one of the best and shrewdest ra managers in the country. The report is as fol-

To the lines of road operated by the Company, as given in the last annual report, there have been added by the extension from Sigourney to Oskaloosa, 244 miles, making at date of this report, main line, 500% miles; branch lines, 198% miles; total, 600% miles.

The gross receipts. from all sources, for the year ending March 31, 1876, were as follows:
Gross earnings of road.

36, 276 \$2, 498, 66 Leaving surplus.....\$1,213,080 dd balance of income account, April 1, 1875.....

Present balance of income account......\$7,758,051

ANDS.
The Land Commissioner reports sales for the year of 67,379 88-100 acres of land, for the sum of \$532,960.67, being an average of 57.91 per acre. There were assessed for taxes on the 1st of November, 1875, 380,319 acres of unsoid lands. The taxes for 1875 amounted to \$54,232.65; an average of 15 cents per acre. At least three-fourths of the lands remaining unsoid are situated from 14 to 30 miles distant from any railroad station, and their sale will be slower and at less price than if within convenient distance of some line of railroad. Total land sales up to March 31, 1876, have amounted to \$1,506,019.68.
GROSS EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.
Passengers.

\$1,763,900 Freight 5,121,566 Mails. 104,645 Express. 94,300 Present balance of income account..... \$7, 756, 051

Total\$7, 342, 189

3, 655, 161

A comparison of the details of the passenger travel with that of the previous year shows that travel with that of the previous year shows that the number of passengers carried has increased nearly 13 per cent, and the earnings from this source increased 5.15-100 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger and the rate per mile have slightly decreased. The earnings from local travel, originating at, or destined to statious on the line of the road, have increased 9.36-100 per cent, while those coming from foreign roads have decreased alightly. Fifty-one and three-tenths per cent of the passengers are bound west; 48.7-10 per cent eastward bound. The largest monthly earnings were in September; the least in February. Comparing freight earnings and movement with the previous year, the number of tons of paying freight earning and movement with the previous year, the number of tons of paying freight earning and movement with the previous year, the number of tons of paying freight earning about one half of 1 per cent.

cent.

The past winter being unusually mild, eled to a decrease in the quantity of coal moved. There has been an increase in the general merchandise, lumber, and cattle transported, and, had the grain crop of lows, in 1875, been as abundant, and of as good quality as usual, there is no doubt the freight earnings would have shown a satisfactory increase.

THE RAILBOAD LAW OF 19WA.

good quality as usual, there is no doubt the freight earnings would have shown a satisfactory increase. The state of the state. The operation of the statute-book of that State. The operation of the law is not satisfactory to the railroad interests of the State, nor to a large portion of the people who paironize the railroad; yet an effort to modify or repeal such law, by the last Legislature, failed to afford any relief. In the neighboring States of Wisconsin and Minnesots, better counsel prevailed and a modified law was enacted, that it is believed will prove satisfactory and just to the railroads, and advantageous to the people. It is as impossible to anticipate how far the continuance of this law will affect the earnings of your road in the future, as it is to forcese the new combinations and influences that may arrise to control rates to points outside the State. It is believed, however, that the growth in population and production will increase the revenue, despite the disadvantages of an unjust and arbitrary law.

The stockholders at their annual meeting in June, 1875, voted to extend the Oskaloosa Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacne Railroad from Sigourney, Keokuk County, Ia., to Knozville, Marion County, a distance of about 50 miles to Oskaloosa were let the saffe month. The summer and fall, owing to the unusual amount of wet weather, proved unfavorable for this class of work; and this delayed track-laying, so that the road was

The contracts for grading and bridging of 25 miles to Oskaloosa were let the safte month. The summer and fall, owing to the unusual amount of wet weather, proved unfavorable for this class of work; and this delayed track-laying, so that the road was only opened for traffic the latter part of February. The remaining 25 miles to Knoxville were put under contract in December, and it is expected will be finished and in operation about the first of September next. These counties are all well sectiled, and take rank with the most productive and prosperous counties of the State of Iowa. Marion County, next reached by the extension to Knoxville, is equally rich in agricultural products; and with Mahaska County contains an almost inexhausticle supply of coal, of a superior quality. As the bulk of the agricultural products of this rich territory must seek a market in Chicago, or further east, using your line for more than 300 miles, which with the traffic in coal that is sure to spring up when the supply is known to be abundant and cheap, it me vident this extension must add largely to the transportation of your road, and result in an increase of the net income. A further extension of 24 miles west from Knoxville will connect with the Indianola Branch Railroad, and thus give a West-crn connection with your main line, via Des Moines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

NO REDUCTION.

The expected reduction in passenger rates to the East, and especially in Centennial tickets, will probably not be made after all, as the Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who are opposed to a further reduction, have succeeded in inducing the Cincinnail lines to increase the Centennial rates from that city to the old figures. It is helieved that the St. Louis and other roads the believed that the St. Louis and other roads which had made a reduction will go back again to the old rates, and thus appease the anger of the managers of the Chicago lines, thereby saving the rates from this city.

Plate for the Mikado. Lendon Times, May 31.

If any further proof were needed of the readiness with which the Japanese adapt themselves to the necessities of European civilizatian, it may be found in the fact that the Mikado, no longer content with his old vessels of lac and porcelain, has resolved on

dining off silver-gilt plates, like say King or Emperor of the West. It one respect, we believe, he is bonorally distinguished from some other potentates either of the East or West.—he pays his way like a prince, and on this particular occasion all the requires in return is that the workmanship of his service shall be of first-rate excellence. It order to meet his wishes the execution of the Mikado's order has been intrusted to Messar Garrard, the Queen's goldsmiths, of the Hay market, by whom it has just been completed, and where it may be seen for a few days before it lishipped for Japan. It consists of a fountain as a centre-piece, supported on tortoise feet with the traditional dragon and phenix which rean so frequently in Japanese art and fiction as at cessories. Within the fountain is an ingeniou piece of mechanism, by which it will play an sprinkle rose-water or other perfumes for a considerable time. Then follow large and small candelabra, fruit-stands, candie-sticks, entre dishes, sauce-boats, and other smaller pieces ner essary to complete such a service. On all of these one or other of the traditional emblems of Japan, the tortoise, dragon, and phemix have been introduced, while the minor ornamentation i generally floral, and remarkable for the recurrence of the chrysanthemum, so common both on Chinese and Japanese porcelain. But, beside these main features, the service deserves high praise for the care and finish with which ever detail has been carried out. It would have been useless to send over to a nation so fastidiou, in its criticism, and so distinguished for the skill with which the minutest portions of the manufactures are executed, any inferior work manship, and on this occasion Messrs. Garran, have produced a service which, while it is quilt novel in design, leaves nothing to be desired in the excellence of its finish. In this respect the Mikado's service has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is anusing, also, to learn that the assistance of the Heraids' College was sought to devise a c

MARRIAGES.

WOODS—DICKINSON—In this city, Thursday, June 22, at the residence of the bride's brother, 1237 Indiana-av., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheney, Mr. James Woods and Miss Emma Dickinsos, both of Elmira, N. Y.

PEASE—Mrs. Minerva Pease, mother of Addie E. Pease, at her residence, 561 Hubbard-st, at 5:15 p, m., 23d inst. She was in her 58th year. Burial services will take place at 1 o'clock Sun-day afternoon.

day afternoon.

FLEMING—June 23, Margaret, wife of David Fleming, and sister of Mrs. Robert Wilmost.

Funeral Sunday, 25th inst., at 10:30 a.m., from her husband's residence, 127 Bine Island-av., to Church of the Holy Family, and thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH—William Smith, Esq., of Chebansa, Ill., aged 39 years.

GROSS—At the registers of his consistent.

GROSS—At the residence of his son-in-law, P. Fischback, 823 West Lake-st., Friday, June 23, 8 a. m., John L. Gross, aged 63 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, June 25, at 1 p. m.
KIPPAX—At Brantford, Ont., of hemorrhagic apoplexy, in the 60th year of his age, Robert Kippax, father of Prof. J. R. Kippax, M. D., of this POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD. THIRD WARD.

The regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at the Club-Room, 960 Wabash-av. Business of importance, including the election of new officers, will come before the meeting. It is hoped every member will be present.

W. O. Cole, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will hold its regular meeting this evening at 8 p. m. at Benz' Hall. Special order of business is the election of delegate to Grand Council to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of S. M. Booth.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or canastic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. With patients from a distance it will contract to pay all traveling and other expenses if I fail to effect a radical cure. Consultation free. DRS. MINER & PHILLIPS, 167 Madison-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 the and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, June 24, at 9 O'clock.

18 Crates W. G. Crockery, Bockingham, Yellow, and Glassware, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At half-past 10 o'clock. Parior and Chamber Seta,
Wardrobes, Hali Trees, Marbin-Top Tables, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Easy Chaira, Rockers,
Walnut Chaira, Whatnots, Lounges, Sefas, Nattresses, Springs, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, BookCases, Show-Cases, Carpets, Floor Oli-Cloth, etc.
Buggies, Carrisges, and Harnesses at 11 o'clock,
without reserve.
GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, June 27, 0:30 a, m. Regular auction sale of stapls and fancy Dry Goods, custom made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions. Kid Gloves, Black Alpacas, Dress Khirts. White Goods, Lawns, Linens, &c., Pocket and Table Cutlery. Brushes, Fans, Suspenders. Wallets, Spool. Cutten, Choice Cigars, Fancy Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Underwear, Hostery, Flated Jaweiry, &c., &c. Closing sale of all consignments of spring and summer goods. Also closing sale of Ingrain Campets.

GEO. P. GOIRE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE. On Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 a.m., Consisting of an elegant assortment of the best styles. Also

1,400 Pairs in Job Lots In addition to regular sale. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Nadison-st. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, June 27, at 9:30 e'clock Congress, Oxfords, Centennial, and French Ties; Rochester, Utica, and Philadelphia Shoes, all colors; City and Hand-made Calf Boots-all new goods. Must be closed out. Greatestbargains yet. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Successors to S. N. Fowler & Co., 274 and 270 East Madison-st. GRAND OPENING SALE This day at 10 o'clock. Large lines of new and used FURNITURE, Contents of 10-room house, consisting of the usual line of HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Carpets at 11, General Merchandise, &c.. &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,

PULLMAN SOUTHERN CAR CO. STUCK. Adrian H. Muller's Son will sell at Auction on Wednesday, June 28, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Ex-change Salearoom, No. 111 Broadway, New York for account of whom it may concern, 500 shares Pullman Southern Car Company, \$100 each (hy-

Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auchoneers, New York.

GEN. HAYES.

His Record in the War of Rebellion.

He Raises a Regiment,

Goes with It as Major Serves under Gens. Re

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and Sheridan.

and Cedar Creek.

His Gallantry at the Battle Winchester, Fisher's Hil

Wounded Four Times, and Horses Shot under Him.

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Home and Electioneer for

Congress, Declaring that Any Officer Who Do So "Ought to Be Scalped.

Cincinnati Gazette.

When the rebellion broke out few men a
Hayes' age had a more brilliant prosper
an original Republican, he naturally too
with the Union cause, and his sympathy was intense. As illustrating his views ings at this time the following, written ings at this time the following, written be on the 4th of January, 1861, may be quote South Carolina has passed a secession nance, and Federal laws are set at naught State. Overt acts enough have been comports and arsenals having been taken, a reatter seized, and Maj. Anderson besieged Sumter. Other Cotton States are about to Disunion and civil war are at hand, and yet disunion and war less than compromise. recover from them. The Free States alone must go on alone, will make a glorious. Nat do not feel gloomy when I look forward reality is Jess frightful than the apprehished which we have all had these many years, be temperate, calm, and just, but frum an lute. Crittenden's compromise! Windham, fing of the rumor that Bonaparte was about vade England, said: "The danger of invaly no means equal to that of peace." A massane a pissol, no matter how near his he not a dose of poison."

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On the 15th of May, 1861, he wrote: On the 15th of May, 1861, he wrote:
Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go is service for the War, if possible into the same ment. I spoke my feelings to him which were his also, viz.: that this was a just and sary war; that it demanded the whole powe country, and that I would prefer to go info knew I was to die or be killed in the coar rather than to live through and after it with tny any part in it.

The fall of Fort Sunter aroused an i war feeling in Cincinnati, which found it expression in a great public meeting of ci Mr. Hayes was appointed Chairman of the mittee on Resolutions.

COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MILITARY CAR Mr. Hayes and Judge Matthews now

Mr. Hayes and Judge Matthews now took to raise a regiment for the Union s and, in a short time, they had companies for two. With ten of these the Twenty Ohio Infantry was organized, with W. S. crans as Colonel, Stanley Matthews as Li ant-Colonel, and R. B. Hayes as Major. and Matthews had been schoolmates to and it was agreed between them, as neith military experience, that a trained soldier the placed at the head of the regiment. the selection of Col. Rosecrans, who we promoted to a larger command, and we ceeded by Col. Scammon, also a West graduate. The regiment, as thus orgarized at Clarksburg, W. Va., July 27, 18 spent the romainder of the year in a campaigning under Gen. Rosecrans, on staff, for a time, Maj. Hayes served as Jud vocate. In the fight at Carnifax For (Haves) was detached with the left wing regiment and sont by Rosecrans to fit regiment and sent by Roscerans to fi threaten the Rebel flank and rear, which

(Haves) was detached with the left wing regment and sent by Rosecrans to fit threaten the Rebel Bank and rear, which thus materially hastening the enemy's rouring the ensuing fall, winter, and Maj. Hayes, being meanwhile promoted the tenant-Colonel, and assigned to the comm of the Twenty-third, secuted all over a writt of mountainous country, on one of baving a narrow escape from death by an eade of bushwhackers. On the latt of May, made a brilliant dash on Princeton, driv Rebels precipitately from the town, and ing about 200 rifles and several prisoner the 10th, at Giles C. H., he was attacked greatly superior force, and fought all day radually failing back a distance of a His command in this affair comprised his panies of the Twenty-third, 500 cavairy, section of artillery. By withdrawing his ry and infantry alternately, he mans choose his own positions, and, notwithat the great inferiority of his force, kept emy at bay, and inflicted much greater than he received. His skill and cool handling his forces on this occasion cheers from his men, which to the enem the meaning and effect of an arrival of forcements on the Union side. He received cooking the Army of the Potomac, and, been attached to the division of Gen. J. marched into Maryland, arriving at Midd Sept. 13. Here, on the 14th, began the of South Mountain, resulting in the greater to join the Army of the Potomac, and, been attached to the division of Gen. J. marched into Maryland, arriving at Midd Sept. 13. Here, on the 14th, began the of South Mountain, resulting in the greater of inthe Army of the Potomac, and, been attached to the division of Gen. J. marched into Maryland, arriving at Midd Sept. 13. Here, on the 14th, began the of South Mountain, resulting in the great the of Antletam on the 17th. At South Mother Twenty-third, under Lieut. Col. Ha, the column, and was the first infantry endities of the Twenty-third were ed, and forty-eight killed, out of 8 went into action. Among the wound Lieut. Col. Hayes, who had an arm brok lay upon the field dis

act of gallantry, commending it in the terms.

During the month of August, precedi battle, Lieut.-Col. Hayes had been so Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infan had been mustered out of the Twenty-taccept the appointment. Unwilling to loid regiment in front of the enemy, he rewith it, though not strictly in the serve his South Montain wound now preven from joining the Seventy-ninth. He was fore, appointed Colonel of the Twenty-date from October 15, and, on the 25th cember following, was placed in community the Kanawha Division, now ordered the west Virginia. cember following, was placed in com-the Kanawha Division, now ordered. West Virginia. This division was always a fortunate mous organization. It was commanded

This division was always a fortunate mous organization. It was commanded ferent times by Gens. Rosecrans, Co Crook, and in the first campaigns in the of the Shenandoah was led by Gens. Ha Duval. It bore a prominent part in Rocampaigns in West Virginia, in 1881, Ciellan's Antietam campaign in 1882, Sheridan's campaign in the Valley of Virginia.

dining off silver-gilt plates, like King or Emporer of the West. To one respect, we believe, he is honorally distinguished from some other potentiates either of the East or West—he pays his way like a prince, and on this particular occasion all trequires in return is that the workmanship of his service shall be of first-rate excellence. I order to meet his wishes the execution of it Mikado's order has been intrusted to Messra Garrard, the Queen's goldsmiths, of the Haymarket, by whom it has just been completed, and where it may be seen for a few days before it is shipped for Japan. It consists of a fountain as ecutre-piece, supported on tortoise feet wit the traditional dragon and phenix which recurs frequently in Japanese art and fiction & accessories. Within the fountain is an ingeniou piece of mechanism, by which it will play an sprinkle rose-water or other perfumes for a cot siderable time. Then follow large and smal candelabra, fruit-stands, candle-sticks, entre dishes, sauce-boats, and other smaller pieces necessary to complete such a service. On all of these one or other of the traditional emblems of Japan, the tortoise, dragon, and phænix have been introduced, while the minor ornamentation i generally floral, and remarkable for the recurrence of the chrysanthemum, so common bott on Chinese and Japanese porcelain. But, beside these main features, the service deserves high praise for the care and finish with which ever detail has been carried out. It would have been these main features, the service was fastidiou. In its criticism, and so distinguished for the skill with which the minutest portions of the manufactures are executed, any inferior work manship, and on this occasion Messrs. Garrarchave produced a service which, while it is quib novel in design, leaves nothing to be desired in the excellence of its finish. In this respect the Mikado's service has only to be seen to be appreciated. It is amusing, also, to learn that the assistance of the Heralds' College was sought to devise a coat of arms for t

WOODS—DICKINSON—In this city, Thersday, June 22, at the residence of the bride's brother, 1237 Indians.av., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chency, Mr. James Woods and Miss Emma Dickinsos, both of Elmira, N. Y.

DEATHS.

PEASE—Mrs. Minerva Pease, mother of Addie Pease, at her residence, 561 Hubbard-st., 5:15 p, m., 23d inst. She was in her 58th year. Burial services will take place at 1 o'clock Sun-

SMITH-William Smith, Esq., of Chebanse, ORDOSE

III., aged 39 years.

GROSS—At the residence of his son-in-law, P. Fischback, 823 West Lake-st., Friday, June 23, 8 a.m., John L. Gross, aged 65 years and 4 nonths. Funeral Sunday, June 25, at 1 p. m.

KIPPAX—At Branfford, Ont., of hemorrhagic spoplexy, in the 60th year of his age, Robert Kippax, father of Prof. J. R. Kippax, M. D., of this city.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, figature, or caustie. A SURR CURK OR NO PAY. With padents from a distance I will contract to pay all traveling and mass if I fall to effect a radical cure. Tree. DRS. MINER & PHILLIPS, and Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, June 24, at 9 O'clock. 13 Crates W. G. Crockery, Rockingham, Yellow, and Glassware, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At half-past 10 o'clock. Pariorand Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Hali Trees, Marble-Top Tables, Wai-nut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Easy Chaira, Rockers, Wainut Chairs, Whatnots, Lounges, Sefas, Mat-treases, Springs, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, Book-Cases, Show-Cases, Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloth, etc. Buggies, Carriages, and Harnesses at 11 o'clock, without reacrye. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS. TUESDAY, June 27, 9:30 a. m. Regular auction sale of staple and fancy Dry Goods, custom made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, Kid Gloves, Black Alpacas, Dreas Shirts, White Goods, Lawns, Linens, &c., Pocket and Table Cutlery, Brushes, Fans, Suspenders, Wallets, Spool Cotton, Choice Cigars, Funcy Cassimere, Jeans, Cottonades, Underwest, Holsery, Plated Jewelry, &c., &c. Closing sale of all consignments of spring and summer goods. Also closing sale of Ingrain Capters.

GEO. P. GOIR & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BOOTS, Shoes & Slippers

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 a.m.,

1,400 Pairs in Job Lots In addition to regular sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabashaw

68 and 70 Wabash-av. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF **BOOTS & SHOES**

AT AUCTION. Tuesday Morning, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock Congress, Oxfords, Centennial, and French Ties; Rochester, Utica, and Philadelphia Spoes, all colors; City and Hand-made Calf Esots—all new goods. Must be closed out. Greatestbargains yet. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Successors to S. N. Fowler & Co., 274 and 270 East Madison-st.

This day at 10 o'clock. Large lines of new and used

ADRIAN H. MULLER,

PULLMAN SOUTHERN CAR CO. STOCK.
Adrian H. Muller's Son will sell at Auction on
Wednesday, June 28, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York,
for account of whom it may concern, 500 shares
Pullman Southern Car Company, \$100 each (hypothecated).

Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.,

GEN. HAYES.

His Record in the War of the Rebellion.

Re Raises a Regiment, and Goes with It as Major.

Serves under Gens. Rosecrans, Cox, Crook, and Sheridan.

His Gallantry at the Battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

Wounded Four Times, and Four Horses Shot under Him.

Promoted to a Majer-Generalship for Meritorious and Distinguished Services.

Not Only a Gallant Soldier, but a Model Officer.

The Idol of His Command---No Soldier Ever Doubted Where He Led.

He Refuses, While in the Army, to Go Home and Electioneer for Congress,

Declaring that Any Officer Who Would Do So "Ought to Be Scalped."

When the rebellion broke out few men of Gen. Hayes' age had a more brilliant prospect. As an original Republican, he naturally took sides with the Union cause, and his sympathy with it was intense. As illustrating his views and feel-ings at this time the following, written by him on the 4th of January, 1861, may be quoted:

on the 4th of January, 1861, may be quoted:
South Carolina has passed a secession ordinance, and Federal laws are set at naught in the State. Overt acts enough have been committed, forts and arsenals having been taken, a revenue cutter seized, and Maj. Anderson besieged in Fort Sumter. Other Cotton States are about to follow. Disunion and civil war are at hand, and yet I fear disunion and war less than compromise. We can recover from them. The Free States alone, if we must go on alone, will make a giorious Nation. I do not feel gloomy when I look forward. The reality is less frightful than the apprehension which we have all had these many years. Let us be temperate, calm, and just, but firm and resolute. Crittenden's compromise! Windham, speaking of the rumor that, Bonaparte was about to invade England, said: "The danger of invasion is by no means equal to that of peace." A man may escue a pistol, no matter how near his head, but not a dose of poison."

On the 15th of May, 1861, he wrote: On the 15th of May, 1861, he wrote:

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Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the
service for the War, if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said
were his also, vis.; that this was a just and necessary war; that it demanded the whole power of the
country, and that i would prefer to go into it, if i
knew i was to die or be killed in the course of it,
rather than to live through and after it without takthey any part in it.

The fall of Fort Sumter aroused an intense
war feeling in Cincinnati, which found its first
expression in a great public meeting of citizens.
Mr. Haves was appointed Chairman of the Com-

Mr. Hayes was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

mittee on Resolutions.

COMMENCEMENT OF HIS MILITARY CARBER.
Mr. Hayes and Judge Matthews now undertook to raise a regiment for the Union service, and, in a short time, they had companies enough for two. With ten of these the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry was organized, with W. S. Rosecrans as Colonel, Stanley Matthews as Lieutenant-Colonel, and R. B. Hayes as Major. Hayes and Matthews had been schoolmates together. and Matthews had been schoolmates together, and it was agreed between them, as neither had military experience, that a trained soldier must be placed at the head of the regiment. Hence promoted to a larger command, and was succeeded by Col. Scammon, also a West Point graduate. The regiment, as thus organized, arrived at Clarksburg, W. Va., July 27, 1861, and spent the remainder of the year in arduous campaigning under Gen. Rosecrans, on whose staff, for a time, Maj. Hayes served as Judge Advocate. In the fight at Carnifax Ferry, he (Haves) was detached with the left wing of his regiment and sent by Rosecrans to find and threaten the Rebel flankand rear, which he did,

1804. Gen. Hayee entered it as Major of the Twenty-third Ohio, and commanded its first brigate over two years.

During 1835 he led his brigade in numerous arduous expeditions in Western Virginia, one of these that of Gen. Scammon to the extreme southwestern part of the State for the capture of Saltville. The expedition succeeded in expturing Wytheville, broke up the railway at that point, and returned in time to assist in preventing the escape of John Morg an from Ohio.

ARTILE OF CLOYD'S MOUNTAIN.

The campaign of 1934 opened, in accordance with Gen. Grant's plan, by a simultaneous advance of all the armies, East and West. As auxiliary to the operations of the Army of the Potomac before Richmoud, this plan embraced a co-operative movement by Gen. Sigel up the Shenandoah, and by Gen. Crook up the Kanawha, aiming at the enemy's resources and ling of communication in the neighborhood Staunton and Lynchburg. Gen. Cook's including the brigade of Col. Hayes, and bering in all about 6,000 men, advanced from the Upper Kanawha during the last days of April, and made directly for the Virginia & Tennessee Kaliroad, aiming to strike it near Dublin Station. The route lay through an extremely mountainous country, and crossing one mange after another the troops were exposed to the severe storms of rain and snow prevalent in those regions in the spring of the year, and encountered extreme difficulties and hardships. The enemy was occasionallymet, but was readily brushed out of the way, until May 9, when he look position on Cloyd's Mountain, the name given to a mountain spur with steep and densely mountain solopes, skirted by a stream of water.

The Robel forces, comprising infantry and artillery, occupied one of the crests of the spur, and their line was covered by a rude breastwork. Col. Hayes led his brigade against the position. The approach lay through a level, open meadow about 600 yards wide, which the troops crossed at the double-quick, under heavy fire of musketry and artillery, occupied one of the creats of the mount

artillery that had been saved by the enemy from that engagement.

The along series of skirmishes and exhausting marches, the command arrived at the old rendezvous at Meadow Bluff, and being there refitted it pushed on and joined Gen. Hunter's force at Staunton, June 8. Hunter, reinforced by Crook and Averill, at once began his meditated advance on Lynchburg, and on the 10th Hayes' brigade marched to Brownsburg, 20 miles, skirmishing nearly all the way. The column struck the Virginia & Tonnosses Railway on the 14th inst. and, arriving in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Crook's command, on the 18th, was sent to the right on a flanking expedition, with a view to attacking the city in the rear. While conducting this movement, Crook received word from Hunter that the enemy, strongly reinforced from Richmond, was about to attack the centre in overwhelming force. Crook therefore moved with the utmost speed to the exposed point, and by the timely aid of his command the attack was repelled. The troops remained under arms and under fire the remainder of the day, and when night closed in bugan the retreat, which the augmented and now overwhelming strength of the enemy rendered necessary.

Col. Hayes' brigade covered this retreat, which proved to be one one of the most arduous movements of the War. The constant marching, fighting, and exposure of the previous six weeks had worn out the men, and they had now just passed forty-eight hours without sleep, and almost without food. The retreating column moved westward, along the line of the railway, slowly pursued by the enemy. Hayes' brigade, assisted by the cavalry, had a brisk fight with the pursuing forces at Liberty during the night of the 19th, and on the morning of the 20th, having skirmished all the way, reached Buford's Gap, and, having held the Gap during the reference and the free was a strong to the cavalry to

of the 19th, and on the morning of the 20th, having skirmished all the way, reached Buford's Gap, and, having held the Gap during the remainder of that day, hastened on to rejoin the division. Near Salem the brigarade was attacked simultaneously in front and rear, but cut its way through and pursued its march, skirmishing heavily all the remainder of the day and up to 10 o'clock at night. The troops were now almost crazed with loss of sleep, fatigue, and hunger. At North Mountain the pursuit ended, but not the sufferings of the soldiers. The country was poor, and thinly peopled, the supplies had long been exhausted, and no rations were obtained until the command reached Big Sewell Mountain, on the 27th.

During the nine days preceding this date, Gen. Crook's division had marched over 180 miles, losing many horses and some men, from exhaustion and want of food. The retreat terminated by the arrival of the wearied columns at Meadow Bluff, and the command reached Charleston July 1.

BRILLIANT CARREER IN THE VALLET.

exceed. In the fight at Carnifar Ferry, be filtared was detached with the left wing of the solidiers. The country was browned that the regiment and sent by Rosecrans to find and threaten the Rebel flank and rear, which he did, thus materially hastening the enemy's retreat. During the ensuing fail, winder, and spring.

Maj. Hayes, being meanwhile promoted to Lieu tenant-Colonel, and assigned to the command of the resulted flank to make the colonel, and assigned to the command reported that the material of mountainous country, on one occasion having a narrow escape from death by an ambient of mountainous country, on one occasion having a narrow escape from death by an ambient of mountainous country, on one occasion having a narrow escape from death by a manual properties of the colonial properties and the service of the colonial properties and several prisoners. Carnifar and the colonial properties are made to the colonial properties and several prisoners. Carnifar and the colonial properties are considered to the colonial properties and properties and the colonial properties and the colonial properties and the colonial properties and the colonial properties and

participated in the battle with the Ninetcenth Corps:

At 3 o'clock the hour of defeat for Early struck. To our right, ethers precisely I could not see, because of the rolling nature of the ground, we heard a mighty battle-yell, which never ceased for ten minutes, telling us that Crook and his men were advancing. To meet this yell there rose from the furthest sweep of the isolated wood, where it rounded away toward the rebel rear, the most terrific, continuous wail of musketry that lever heard. It was not a volley, nor a succession of volleys, but an uninterrupted explosion without a single break or tremor. As I listened to it I despaired of the success of the attack, for it did not seem to me nossible that any troops could endure such a fire. The Captain of our right company, who was so placed that he could see the advance, afterwards described it to me as magnificent in its steadiness; the division which accomplished it moving across the open fields in single line, without visible support, the ranks kept well dressed, in spite of the stream of dead and wounded which dropped in

This was a bold and brilliant charge, the tewildered prisoners, as they were captured, exclaiming in astonishment, "Who the h—I are you unsi" On the 24th the one-captured exclaiming in astonishment, "Who the h—I are you unsi" On the 24th the one-captured exclaiming the proposed to the division ting in astonishment, and the captured of staty officers and 100 men, all from Kershaw's Division. Indusing Go. Hayes passed quietly from this until the evening of Sept. 8, when Daval's Division including Go. Hayes passed quietly from this until the evening of Sept. 8, when Daval's Division including Go. Hayes passed quietly from this until the evening of Sept. 8, when Daval's Division including Go. Hayes and exproduce and exploiting shells, mingling with the fire read of conditions of the company of the proposed to the state of the troops, but their lines, though in the minent joonardy of being overwhelmed, never wavered. The battle ceased by mutual consent about 10 colock, and the picket lines were resultables.

Sherdlan had by this time pretty thoroughly reformed the state of the programized the mixed forces piaced under his command, and, on the 6th of September, was that he saw that "but two words of instruction were necessary—"6 to lin'? Accordingly, Grant gave them, and Sherdlan went in. The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, as it is unally a great them, and Sherdlan went in. The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, as it is unally a great them, and sherdlan went in. The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, as it is unally a great that the saw that "but two words of instruction were necessary—"6 to lin'? Accordingly, Grant gave them, and Sherdlan went in. The battle of Opequan, or Winchester, as it is unally related to the proposed to pass into the valley by means of a great part of the proposed to pass into the valley by means of a harrow ravine which entered it by a crocked cover the proposed to pass into the valley by means of a harrow ravine which entered it by a crocked cover the proposed to pass into the valley by m Gen. Hayes' brigade belonged to the division making the movement just described, and therefore bore a leading part in this glorious affair. In the course of Crook's advance it occupied the extreme right of the line, and, crossing a swampy stream, reached a position covered by an ainost impenetrable growth of cedar. Through this the command pushed on, with with Hayes' brigade in front. The brigade then advanced rapidly, covered by a light line of skirmishers, driving the enemy's cavalry. Crossing itwo or three open fields, exposed to a scattering fire, the brigade reached a slight elevation where it came into full view of the enemy, who opened upon it a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Col. Hayes now started his command forward on the double-quick, and dashing through a thick fringe of underbrush, came upon a deep slough about 50 yards wide and stretching nearly the whole front of his brigade. The bottom was a treacherous ooze, and the dark water, now churned with flying bullets, was on the nearer side about 10 feet deep. Just beyond it was a rebel battery thinly supported, the slough being itself deemed a sufficient protection. The movement was a critical one. Should the brigade undertake to go around the obstruction it would be exposed to a terrible enflaiding fire, and losing the enthusiasm of the charge, would certainly be discomitted, and the line of advance broken in its vital part. Col. Hayes hesitated not an instant. Catching the situation at a glance, he gave the word forward to his men, and then the example, as he spurred into the horrible ditch. Horse and rider sank nearly out of sight, but the horse swam until he struck the spongy bottom, then gave a plunge or two, and sank helplessly into the mire. Dismounting, Col. Hayes waded to the further sank nearly out of sight, but the horse swam until he struck the spongy bottom, then gave a plunge or two, and sank helplessly into the mire. Dismounting, Col. Hayes waded to the further side of the slough, and resumed the advance. Then followed and carrie

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JUNE 4. 1876—TWELVE PAGES

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Showing How the Great Unknown Scooped the control of th

ported on rear or flank, resumed its backward movement.

GREAT UNION VICTORY.

The fighting now grew more and more stubborn on the Union side. The enemy, wearied with marching and fighting, and tempted with camp plunder, more and more relaxed his pursuit, and at last, in a position of their own selection, the retreating forces were brought to a dead halt. The enemy seemed to content himself with shelling them, and for the time being made no further demonstration. Gen. Comly, then commanding the Twenty-third Ohio, of Hayes' Division, thus describes the scene and what followed:

Gen. Crook lay a couple of rods away from the

finite grown my break.

In the price demonstration, Gen. Complet.

In the great post that the gained Death; when the gained make in the price of the gained post.

In a place which seemed to be more particular; when the gained post.

In a place which seemed to be more particular; and a must be force they are greatly than the gained post.

In the proposition of the gained post.

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General, "for galiant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," to take rank from Oct. 19, 1894, and was breveted Major-General "for galiant and distinguished services during the campaigns of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek." Prior to these promotions he had commanded a brigade for over two years, and was then commanding a division. In the course of his arduous services, four horses had been shot under him, and he had been wounded four times. His advancement was never sought, and did not come until long after it had been fully earned. Of his military character, one who served with him in nearly all his campaigns has written as follows:

Gen. Hayes was one of the most gallant soldiers that ever drew sword. More than four years' service in the same command gave the writer ample opportunity to observe that no braver or more dashing and enterprising commander gave his services to the Republic than Gen. Hayes. He was the idol of his command. No soldier ever doubted where he ied.

Another, who was associated with him in the

the idol of his command. No soldier ever doubted where he ied.

Another, who was associated with him in the army, speaking of his military traits says:
He proved himself not only a gallant soldier, but model officer. We had opportunities of close observation of him in Virginia, and found him cool, self-possessed, and as thorough in the discharge of his duties as he was gallant in action. There is probably no position that so thoroughly tries the gentleman as that of the officer in time of war. The despotile power suddenly placed in his hands calls for the higher attributes of manhood to preserve its possession from abuse. To his inferiors in rank iden. Hayes was ever kind, patient, and considerate. He was, in the finest sense of the term, the soldier's friend. As an officer he was noted not only for his strict loyality to his superiors, but for gallantry in battle and activity in the discharge of every duty, however perilous or arduous.

FIRST SUGGESTION OF A POLITICAL CAREER.

How he was estimated by his troops is shown

Draw nearer; take her hand in thine; dost reet ite coming spell.

Which makes thy heart rush out to hers, yet why thou can'st not tell?

Tis the sweet, electric thrilling,—the closing, clustering bands,
The glorious spirit-linkings in the clasping of the hands.

I care not for the chilling clasp which parts at family three out of cold formality under the heart's eclipse;
Senseless and void, a counterfeit; a cold, unmeaning thing;
Better the hand should have no part in such an offering;
The voices of the friends we love, and e'en the raptured kins,
May three kins,
May they lay no offering more free on Friendship's shrine.

More holy and more beautiful, sweet, friendly grasp, than thine;
For there are times when lips more not,—when heart, too full to speak,
Can nothing tell, save by the throb, and wild, tumultuous beat.

Sweet spirit-bridge for the soul to cross, with its gleamings, to and fro, is fainter grows my breath.

When my spirit's wings, just plumed for flight, pause at the gates of Death;
When unto all the scenes of Earth my last, fond look is given.

And Angels beckon me away unto the Courts of the sweet, plust-bridge for the shands.

Chicago, June 16. Exha Passwone Brown.

May they have been been been been been been been controlled to the plush of the shands.

Chicago, June 16. Exha Passwone Brown.

May the beath of the friends we love, and e'en the raptime definition of the fact that is at orner the fact that is at orner the fact that is at orner the Rosebud about this time. He has formed a junction with Gibbon, and will undoubtedly take up the fight, when were colleged to retire to the train to properly care for our wounded, who were transported here on mule-litters. They are now comfortable and all the time, and shands are now comfortable and all chear to the train to properly care for our wounded, who were transported here on mule-litters. They are now comfortable and all the time, and shands are now comfortable and all chear to the train to properly care for our wounded, who were transported here

CROOK'S COMMAND.

The Expedition Has a Right Smart' Brush with the Sloux.

Fighting Occurs Near the Mouth of a Deep Canon.

Nine Soldiers and Probably Four Times that Number of Savages Killed.

The Opening of a Campaign that Will Prove a Lesson to the Indians.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

CROOK'S EXPEDITION, GOOSE CREEK, June 19, via FORT FETTERMAN, Wyo.; 23d.—Crook by forced marches struck the Sioux in the heart of their country on the Rosebud. A severe fight ensued, and the Indians were driven with great loss. As far as could be ascertained, thirteen were killed and their bodies left; about fifty were knocked off their ponies but were carried from the field. Many ponies were killed and wounded.

carried from the field. Many ponies were killed and wounded.

The command will push on again soon, hoping to get the Sioux village on Tongue River. The campaign so far proves Crook's ability to accomplish, in time, against the Sioux what he has with the Apaches.

Nothing heard from Ferry or Gibbon.

conjugation for the strict oyalty to his superiors, but for gailantry in battile and activity in the discharge of events against distinct of the property of t

of the glorious feeling binding kindred hearts in shining bands!
Othe pure electric thrilling in the clasping of the hands!
When we meet the unforgotten, the loved of other years,
When happy smiles are beaming through a mist of joyons tears.
We ask them of their wanderings, and speak to them of ours,
Of life with all its checkered paths, of thorns and blooming flowers;
We talk of future hopes and fears, while thoughts and feelings grand
Leap up and claim an utterance in the clasping of the hands.
There are hours that come not often, and which come but to entrance,
When his measure of a lifetime can be measured by a glance.
When our youth's fair, buried roses come and beekon as at will,
When the blight and dust reposes, and the vain unrestie still.
And the shadows flying westward bring a glimpse of perfect day
In the golden Orient dawning, we lay our cares away.
Hast thou essayed then, dear one, to look into the heart.
To rend its language, and to draw its folded leaves apart,
To play upon the music-chords which give such warry larg tones."

To rely the properties of the places that it is impossible to correctly estimate the through the canon, but I was obliged to use it elsewhere before it had gotten to the supposed location of the village. The command.

To play upon the music-chords which give such warrying tones."

To end its inquage, and to this an apart,
To play upon the music-chords which give such
varying tones?
Thou can at not learn the meaning all from out the
lips alone.

Draw nearer; take her hand in thine; dost feel the
coming spell
Which makes the heart rush out to hers, yet why
thou can't not tell?

Which makes the heart rush out to hers, yet why
thou can't not tell?

The descend Cavalry
men wounded of the Fourth Infantry, an
Henry, of the Third Cavalry, severely wou
the face. It is impossible to correctly e

To sleep,
Or creep
And weep,
Is all of babyhood.
In joy
With toy,
The boy
Sees most of earthly good.
O'er lea
And sea,
In glee,
Goes youth in earnest strife,
So bold
For gold;
Till old
There cometh manhood's later life
Of care
And wear,
With hair
All white, and full of sipened years:
He sighs,
Or cries,
Then dies.
So ends life's toil and fears.
CAGO, June 17, 1876.

LITERATURE.

Discovery of America by the Welsh in 1170.

William Cullen Bryant's History of the United States.

Revolutionary Literature---A Religious Novel by George Macdonald.

Comparative Zoology-Guide to the White Mountains-Pre-Historic Man.

The Papuans-Biographical Sketch of Prof. Wyville Thompson.

Flora Round About Chicago---The Scandinavian Lemming---Hypnotism of Animals.

LITERATURE. WELSH DISCOVERY OF AMERICA MERICA DISCOVERED BY THE WELSH IN-1170 A. D. By the Rev. Benjamin F. Bowen. 43mo., pp. 184. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-cott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. In this age of active historical research, the an enter in receiving that rightful attention which has for centuries been withheld. The discovery of our Continent by the Northmen in year 1000 is now strongly established upon evidence of the Sagas of Iceland; and testimony is slowly accumulating in support of the traditious that adventurous mariners from othtries, in their long and daring voyages, ed upon the New World, and even foundthe discovery of the Western Hem-other is that of Prince Madoe of fales, who flourished in the latter

of the twelfth century. Very little is own of the life of Madoc, and the evidences part of the twelfth century. Very little is known of the life of Madoe, and the evidences of his having visited and planted a colony in the New World are wholly circumstantial; yet they are curious and worthy of investigation.

His story, in brief, runs as follows: On the death of Owain Gwynedd, the Prince of North Wales, in 1169, the succession to his throne was disputed among his children. To avoid the contention, which was distasteful to his mild temper, Madoe, one of Gwynedd's sons, took to a seafaring life, for which he had a natural fondness. He fitted out a few ships, and, sailing to the westward, came to an unknown country, which so delighted him by its fertility that he left most of his men to keep possession of it, and returned to Wales to induce others to job his young colony. In his second exp position he was accompanied by a brother and a party sufficient to man ten ships, which set sail from a small port 5 miles from Holyhead, in the Island of Anglesca. This is the most that history records of the voyages of Madoc; but allusion is so frequently made to him, and his discovery of a new and pleasant land to the westward, in the songs of the Welsh bards who preserved the annals of their country, and in the writings of later English authors, that we must acknowledge some basis of truth for the narrative.

To give further substantiality to the tradition of Madoc's discovery, there are many curious stories existing of a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling in South Carolina and Florida, and afterward removing west of the Mississippi, who were said to have a pale complexion, blue eyes, red hair, arts and manners superior to those of other aboriginal tribes, and who spoke a language so chosely resembling the Welsh that it could be understood by Welshmen. The tribe is now extinct, and the only means of determining the facts of their history are an examination of the stories preserved of them, for proofs of authenticity, and a search amongst the scanty relies of the native American races for vestiges of a peop

The Rev. Mr. Bowen has been for several years ragaged in collecting from books, pamphlets, and papers, all fragments of testimony extant concerning the discovery of America by the Welsh, and has pieced them together into an ingenious and interesting narrative. It lacks no argument to produce conviction except positive proof, and of this there is none. Whatever there is, however, of history or tradition to found the claim of the Welsh upon, is brought forward, and, incomplete as the materials are, there is entertainment in carefully scanning them.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

A POULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE WEST-ERN HEMISPHERE BY THE NORTHMEN. TO THE END OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF THE UNION OF THE STATES. PRECEDED AND THE AGE OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS. BY WILLIAM CULLES BRIAS' And Sydrey Howard Gay. Volume 1. Fully Illustrated. Svo., pp. 683. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The first installment of the long-expected history of the United States by William Culien Bryantand Sydney Howard Gay contains a review of

the United States by William Culien Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay contains a review of the various traditional and authentic voyages to America, prior and subsequent to its discovery by Columbus; and an account, brought down to 1647, of the several early colonies established by the representatives of different nations. It opens with an extended sketch of primitive man, recapitulating the evidence which Science has obtained of his existence as the contemporary of the mastodon, the cave-bear, and the cave-lion; of his habitation in caverns, by the sea-shore, and in the lake-region; and of his gradual advancement in knowledge, and the cave-dion; of his habitation in caverns, by the sea-shore, and in the lake-region; and of his gradual advancement in knowledge, and the consequent improvement of his condition until he had passed through the ruder period of the Stone Age. The works of the Mound-Builders upon the North-American Continent are also described at length, with the theories that most rationally account for their origin.

With a singular omission of any delineation of the native races found by the white man in possession of the Western Hemisphere, the history proceeds with a detailed relation of the Korthmen in America, of the receivance of the Recei

the native ruces found by the white man in possession of the Western Hemisphere, the history proceeds with a detailed relation of the Morthmen in America, of the pre-Columbian voyages westward, and of the discoveries and explorations of Columbus, Vesquect, the Cabots, and the many other bold navigators sailing the seas and appropriating new-found lands in the name of the sovereigns of France, Spain, and England. The remainder of the book is occupied with a sketch of the attempts at colonization of the French in Canada, and of the French and Spanish in Florida; of the first English settlements; of the Dutch expeditions, and their establishment at Amsterdam; of the Swedes on the Delaware; and of the English in New England, Virginia, and Maryland.

In all the ground which has been thus far covered, there is apparent a steadfast purpose to produce a comprehensive, faithful, and impartial digest of the facts of American history. And this intent thoroughly carried out will give the work its chief value. Its scope, exceeding that of any other prominent history of the United States, inasmuch as it reaches from the earliest period down to the present date, also enhances its value. Its pictorial embellishments are, too, an attractive feature. They are not of uniform merit, yet the greater part are well executed, and have a genuine historical interest. The stric of the narrative is not equal to that of our best American historians. It lacks the elegiance of polished diction and the fervor of real feeling, and reads as though it were a mechanical rather than an inspired production.

novolume is supplied with a copious index, of dates, and sundry maps. A fine por-Bryant, after a photograph by Sarony, the title-page. The work is to be compared to the compared will be sold by sub-

nuch comment when they first saw the light in certain of our prominent magazines. Among these is the laughable sketch, true to the life, of 'Miss Malony on the Chinese Question." The tales and talks" are, without exception, unly bright and spicy, and impart a cheer,

commonly bright and spicy, and impart a cheery feeling of enjoyment in themselves, and admiration of the writer. As amusing as any of the sketches is that of Hobkins, the man who is entirely "Up to the Times;" and we give a passage or two from his portrait:

To understand the situation, one must know Hobkins. He is one of your thoroughly posted men. He is a constant reader of everything. He knows John Doe's mother, and Richard Roe's grandfather. A false quotation sets his teeth on edge. He whisks an encyclopedia on every eyelash. He goes to the roots of things, yet knows all about the last leaf on the outermost branches. You'd think, to hear him talk, that he heard Beecher, Adams, Bellows. Cuyler, Chapin, Spurgeon, Brigham Young, and Moody proach every Sunday; and that he went everywhere, and saw everybody and everything, every evening of his life.

And we he does not pretend, or put on airs. He

And yet he does not pretend, or put on airs. He simply inhales the events of the day, and breathes them out personally. His oxygen comes to him in paragraphs. He flashes items. His very boots creak with facts. His "Good morning" is a sort of universal preface, and his "Good night" a general "To be continued." I call him a man in fitty volumes; and John says it's a silly idea, but that, while I'm about it, I may as well make it a hundred.

dred.

How the creature ever has time to wash and dress, is a mystery to me. It seems as if he must force knowledge in with his bair-brash, and rub in definite ideas with his towel,—yes, and grind in words with his tooth-brush. I never saw such a

EOTHEN. EOTHEN; OR, TRACES OF TRAVEL BROUGHT HOME FROM THE EAST. BY ALEXANDER WILLIAM KING-LAKE, Author of "The Invasion of the Crimes." A New Edition. 12mc., pp. 232. New York: Albert Mason. Eothen is one of the few books of travel en-

dowed with perennial life. It is possessed of a subtle, vital spark that gives it enduring youth and attractiveness. It is now twenty-six years since it was presented to the public, and its first brilliant success has not yet faded. Its excepsince it was presented to the public, and its rest brilliant success has not yet faded. Its exceptional fame must be ascribed to the genius of the author, to his uncommon vivacity of description and eloquent sontimest; yet there is an additional explanation in the hint which we find in the preface regarding the manner in which it was composed. There Mr. Kinglake confesses that he twice undertook to write out a record of his Oriental tour, in the presence, as it were, of the Public; and twice he utterly falled in the attempt. Then, in answer to the request of a friend, he took up the task again; and, this time, writing as for the eye of that friend alone, he was able to continue in a style of easy familiarity, which allowed him to express his thoughts and impressions with unconstrained fidelity. Hence his book has that air of candor and confidingness which lends to epistolary compositions their peculiar charm. There is no stiff assumption of dignity or propriety, keeping the author and the reader at a chilling distance from each other; neither is there a too careless abandon of manner, offending with its freedom; but there is that happy position maintained midway between the two, which establishes a relation of delightful companionship, and makes one feel as though actually in the society of an endeared and entertaining acquaintance just home from a diverting ramble in the East.

A RELIGIOUS NOVEL. THOMAS WINGFOLD, CURATE. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., Author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," etc. 16mo., pp. 666. New York: George Routledge & Sons. /Dr. Macdonald has in this work sacrificed the art of the story-teller to the aim of a moralist, and the result is a tame and prosy religiou novel. Such a book, coming from the author of "Malcolm" and "Robert Falconer," is a disappointment; for, when one has shown himself of these characteristics in every new fiction he puts forth. There are engaging dialogues in the present volume, marked by thought and shrewdly managed; but they are confined to a discussion of theological topics. The characters in the story are all feebly drawn, and wanting in impressiveness. The plot is equally filmsy, providing a mere framework for conversations between Wingfold, the Curate, who seeks and gains a sure foundation for faith in food and Christ, and the hunchback, Poleworth, who, through much affliction, has found sweet rest in liberal tenets of an orthodox complexion, and the boy-murderer, Leopold, who, in the lingering filmess preceding his death, is led to see his sin in its true light, and to hope for pardon and regeneration beyond the grave. The gentle, pure, and devout spirit of Macdonald shines through these conversations, which are really sermons in disguise; but, unfortunately, they are set in too heavy surroundings to induce the ordinary reader to wade through to them. of these characteristics in every new fiction he

COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY. COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC. FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COL-LEGES. By JAMES OBTON, A. M., Professor of Natural History in Vassar College, Author of "The Andre and the Amazon," etc. 12mo., pp. 396. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chi cago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The beautiful style in which this book is published goes far to preposees the reader in its favor. The illustrations are profuse and excellent, the print is large and clear, and the binding substantial. Such attributes are as agreea-ble as essential in a volume that must bear the

is in the class-room that a work of this kind must undergo the trial that decides its merits; nevertheless, a cursory examination discloses the original features that distinguish the one now before us. These are the treatment of the Animal Kingdom as a unit; the comparative study of organs and their functions in the whole course of their development; and the presentation of the elements of Structural Zoology prior to a discussion of the principles lying at the foundation of Systematic Zoology. The work is intended to serve the purpose of a text-book only, and all debatable theories and questions and cumbersome details are rigidly excluded. The long experience of the author in the work of education, and his extensive researches in Natural History, give him valuable qualifications for the construction of a manual suited to the needs of teacher and pupil.

REPUBLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND ACTS OF THE REVOLUTION IN AMERICA. Dedicated to the Young Men of the United States, Pitty-four Years Ago, by the Late Huxanian Niles, Editor of the Weekly Register. Svo., pp. 522. Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, St. The prolific harvest of historical literature which is the outgrowth of the Centennial anniwhich is the outgrowth of the Centennial anniversary is swelled by the addition of this solid volume. It is not a new product, having been dedicated to the young men of America above half a century ago; but it is years since the edition was exhausted and it disappeared from the booksellers shelves. The renewed interest directed toward all that pertains to the period when the United States became an independent nation renders this an appropriate time to revive the work. It embraces such of the speeches, orations, and proceedings, belonging to the era of the Revolution, as were preserved in script or priot, and could be brought together through the diligent efforts of the compiler. Among the mass of matter thus assembled are many papers of extreme interest, which, to the antiquarian and historian, must prove choice treasures. They are conveniently arranged in chronological order, and classified under the names of the respective Colonial States.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS: A HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELEUS. With Six Maps and Six Panoramas. 18mo., pp. 436. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

In terms of commendation must one speak of this as of the other Guides prepared by Messrs. Osgood & Co. The whole series is based upon Osgood & Co. The whole series is based upon one plan, embracing the utmost information, conveniently arranged, and crowded into the smallest compass. The scenery of the entire hill-country of New England is mapped and described so minutely and plainly in the present work that the traveler will need no further information to direct him from one point to another, and to acquaint him with every feature of interest by the way. The geology and the history of the various localities is given, in addition to the usual statistics of the handbook. The region included embraces the mountains of New Hampshire, the lakes and mountains of Western Maine, and the Upper Connecticut Valley.

NONSENSE-SONGS.

There is real drollery in the song of "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat," which was the first of Mr. Lear's rhymes that found its way into print. The absurdity of it is wittily absurd, and provokes laughter every time it is read.

The fun does not wear out: indeed, it is as

comical now, after long familiarity, as it was when it originally appeared in Our Young Folts, pears ago. But Mr. Lear has produced nothing equal to it since. The humor of his spirit effervesced in that one challition, and, like a glass of champagne left standing, its sparkle and flavor seem to have irretrievably vanished.

INDEPENDENCE HALL. AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE OLD STATE-HOUSE OF PENNSYLVANIA, NOW KNOWN AS THE HALL OF INDEPENDENCE. By Frank M. Erring. With Numerous Illustrations. Square 8vo., pp. 204. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The student of American history will inspect this volume with lively interest. The waverable

this volume with lively interest. The venerable building in Philadelphia, endeared to the patriotic heart as the scene of many of the most stirring events in the early life of our nation, serves as the nuclus around which are gathered a multitude of incidents connected with public affairs that have been collected from diverse and oftentimes obscure sources. A great deal of research has been expended in the gathering of this material, and much of it is now for the first time made generally accessible. The text is liberally illustrated with cuts, fac-similes of signatures of noted Americans of the last century, of copies of particular editions of American newspapers of that time, of bills of credit, etc., and with engravings, evidently from photographs, of the principal cities, objects, and events having a place in the narration. The book is neatly published, and forms a worthy memorial of the old State-House of Pennsylvania. affairs that have been collected from diverse

PRE-HISTORIC MAN.

BARLY MAN IN EUROPE. By CHARLES RAU.
Illustrated. 8vo., pp. 162. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg &
Co. Price, \$2.50.

The six sketches of pre-historic man that ap-

peared last year in Harper's Magazine are here presented—with some additions, including the latest researches on the subject—in a permanent form. They are clearly and agreeably written, and afford a comprehensive summary of the form. They are clearly and agreement which, and afford a comprehensive summary of the knowledge now possessed of the existence of man in Europe during the ages when his implements were formed of wood and stone. The sketches treat respectively of the traces of mankind discovered in connection with the bones of animals in the drift-deposit; of the osseous remains and the flint implements found in caves; of the Troglodytes; of kitchen-mid-dens and lake-sottlements; and of neolithic im-plements.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.
HISTORY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUROPE. By John William
Dapen, M. D., Li. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of New York, Author of
'Treatise on Human Physiology,' etc. Revised Keltiton, in Two Volumes. 12mo., pp. 438
—445. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago:
Jansen, McCinrg & Co. Price, \$3.

Since the first publication of this work, now
afteen years ago, it has passed through many
editions, and been translated into a halfdoson foreign languages. Like some few other

dozen foreign languages. Like some few other books by American authors, it enjoys even a better reputation in Europe than in its own country. This fact may be interpreted as not altogether a discreditable one. The present edition has been thoroughly revised by the author, receiving in numerous parts considerable additions.

BOOKS RECEIVED. THE DOCTRINE OF PRAYER: ITS UTILITY, AND ITS RELATION TO PROVIDENCE. By P. H. MELL, D. D. L. L. D., Professor of Ethics and Metaphysics. 18mo., pp. 72. New York: Sheldon & Co., COMMENTING AND COMMENTARIES: LECT-COM MENTING AND COMMENTARIES: LECTURES ADDRESSED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE PASTOS'S COLLEGE, METHOPOLITAN TARENACLE. By C. H. SPURGEON, President. 12mo., pp. 303. New York: Sheldon & Co.
SCIENCE-PRIMERS: BOTANY. By J. D. HOOKER, C. B., P. R. S. With Illustrations. 18mo., pp. 117. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READ-ERS: LIVY. By the Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A., Author of "Bionians," etc. 12mo., pp. 180. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS. Illustration & Paper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincot & Co.
PHILADELPHIA END THE SENVIRONS. Illustrated. Paper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincot & Co.
PHILADELPHIA BOTAND IN FRANCE: How IT CANE, WHAT IT BROUGHY, AND HOW IT ENDED. By ANDREW D. WHITE. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
ELLEN STORY: A NOWAL. BY EXCENT PARKET.

By ANDREW D. WHITE. Paper. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ELLEN STORY: A Novel. By EDGAR FAWCETT, Author of "Purple and Fine Linen." Paper. New York: E. J. Hale & Son.

"HIE NATIONAL COOKERY-BOOK: COMPILED PROW ORIGINAL RECEIPTS, FOR THE WOMEN'S CENTERNIAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMHIPTION. 12mo., pp. 357. Philadelphia: Women's Centennial Executive Committee.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Attantic for July (H.O. Houghton & Co., Boston).
Contents: "From Jopps to Jerusalem," by
Charles Dudley Warner: "The Night-Wind,"
by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "The American,"
"IV. V., by Henry James, Jr.; "July," by fl.
H.; "Old Woman's Gossip," by Frances Anne
Kemble; "How the Old Horse Won the Bet,"
by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Campaign and
Battle of Gettysburg, June and July, 1883," by
O. O. Howard; "The King's Memento Mori,"
by Mrs. S. M. B. Platt; "The State and the
Kallroads," III., by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.;
"Characteristics of the International Fair;"
"Before the Prime," by Kate Putnam Osgood;
"A Sennight of the Centennial." by W. D.
Howells; "Contrast." by Gelia Thaxter; "Re-

"Before the Prime," by Kate Putnam Osgood;
"A Sennight of the Centennial." by W. D. Howells; "Contrast," by Celia Thaxter; "Recent Literature; "Art; "Music;" "Education."

Seribase for July (Scribner & Co., New York).
Contents: "The Story of the Signing," by T. W. Higginson;" "A Little Centennial Lady," by Constance C. Harrison; "Gabriel Conroy, "IX., by Bret Harte; "To Dora," by Mary Mapes Dodge; "Reminiscences of Audubon," by Miss Andubon; "Nightfall." by W. W. Ellsworth; "Harvard University," by Horace E. Scudder; "Centennial Bells," by Benjamin F. Taylor; "Wagner at Bayreuth," by J. L. G.; "The Stuart Portraits of Washington," by Jane Stnart; "A Providence," by Edward Bollamy; "Tho River Mosel and Its Old Roman Poot," by C. T. Brooks; "The Bride of the Rhine," by George E. Waring, Jr.; "His Messenger," by Mary E. Bradley; "Philip Nolan's Friends," VII. by B. E. Hale; "Daniel Webster and the Compromise Measures of 1850," by William Cleaver Wilkinson; "Oliver Madox Brown," by Philip Bourke Marston; "The Summons," by George Wurts; "Topics of the Time," "Hold Cabinet," "Culture and Progress," "Bric-a-Brac." Catholic World's World's "Work," "The Old Cabinet," "Culture and Progress," "Bric-a-Brac." Catholic World for July (Catholic Church in the United States, 1776—1876;" "A Fronchman's View of 11;" "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister;" "The Tayloral Men of American Independence," by Aubrey de Vere; "The Catholic Church in the United States, 1776—1876;" "A Fronchman's View of 11;" "Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister;" "The Tayloral Men of American Independence," by Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister; "The Tayloral Men of American The New England;" "Catholic Suniay and Paritan Sabbath;" "New Publications." "Sir Thomas More;" "The Transcendental Movement in New England;" "Charles Carroll of Carrollton;" "The Catholic Suniay and Paritan Sabbath;" "New Publications." "Bir Thomas More;" "The Transcendental Movement in New York).

John Ruskin's "Mornings in Florence" will soon be issued by John Wiley & Sons. William Harrison Ainsworth's new story, "Chetwynd Calverly," is published.

We are to have a new dictionary of Irish olography, to contain 1,000 lives, by Mr. Alfred

A new novel by Florence Marryat, entitled, "My Own Child," has just been published in London. A history of the later literature of Greece, by R. Nicolai, a German, has made its appearance at Leipsic.

"A Family Tree," by Albany de Fonblanque, author of "Tangled Skein," etc., is a new novel announced by Estes & Lauriat.

announced by Estes & Lauriat.

The spelling mania in England has produced a book entitled "The Spelling-Bee Mannal," which Routledge has published.

Mr. Henry Kingsley, at the beginning of his last filness, had just completed a book for children, entitled "Folio and Duodecimo."

"The Folk-Lore of China, and Its Affinities with that of the Aryan and Semitic Races." is just published by N. B. Dennys, of Hong Kong.

That sensational Frenchman, Adolphe Belot, is still producing novels. His last, "Le Secret Terrible," was written in conjunction with Jules Dantin.

The German novelist Spiegelbagen is at work

The German novelist Spiegelhagen is at work upon a new novel called "Sturmfluth." It deals with politics and parties in North Germany in 1872-78. Herr Klopp, the Ultramontane historian, has published four historical volumes on the "Fall of the House of Stuart and the Accession of the House of Hanover."

The next book of African travel will be Col. C. C. Long's expedition into Central Africa, one of the chief objective ponits of which was the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

of the chief objective points of which was the Lake Victoria Nyanza.

The third and final volume of Bourgeanlt's "History of Foreign Literature," including those of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece, has been published at Paris.

Bret Harte has been stretched out by the Athenarum mangle. His three-volume novel, "Gabriel Conroy," is stated not to lack amusement and variety, and, coming from another hand, would have passed muster as at least in-

It is reported that 10,000 copies of Lieut. Cam-eron's book on his exploration of Central Africa-have been ordered in England, and that his share of the profit is already £5,000.

A fresh volume of travel from the pen of Charles Dudley Warner is just issued by the American Publishing Company, Hartford. It is entitled "Muhmies and Moslems." Sidney Lanier contributes a "Psalm of the West" to the July number of Lippincott's Magazine—a poem whose public reading is included in the programme for the Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July.

M. Pinart will soon publish in Paris a vocabu-lary and grammar of the three principal lan-guages spoken in Alaska. These are the Aleute; the Kolosh, spoken in Sitka; and the Southern Esquimaux, spoken in Kodiak. The Countess of Charlemont, who lately contributed a paper on Lady Macbeth ("Gruach") to the "New Shakspere Society," has in contemplation a work on "Shakspeare's Men," somewhat after the manner of Mrs. Jameson's "Characteristics of Women."

"Characteristics of Women."

Algernon Charles Swinburne will not permit his "bays" to fade. He has just printed a very fine poem entitled "The Last Oracle." A critic admits the excellence of the composition, but objects to the "fleshly poet." making "Apollo" rhyme with "swallow," "wallow," "hollow," and occasionally "hollo."

Dr. W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, is writing, for publication in book-form, an account of the Prince of Wales' tour in India, and of his visit to the Courts of Athens, Cairo, Madrid, Lisbon, etc. Sidney Hall, the special artist who accompanied the Prince, will illustrate Dr. Russell's work.

Prince, will illustrate Dr. Russell's work.

The papers left by Daniel Webster were presented to the State Historical Society of New Hampshire on Wednesday. They include many hundreds of letters, documents, and papers, some of them relating to John Adams, James Monroe, and moet of the prominent statesmen who were contemporaneous with Webster. The correspondence relating to the difficulty between Webster and Randolph, the culogies in manuscript upon Adams and Jefferson, and the complete original draft of the Hulsemann letter and papers kindred to it are among them. There are also many papers containing the original notes of Webster's most famous Senatorial and forensic arguments. Since the death of Mr. Fletcher Webster the documents have been in the keeping of the Hon. Peter Harvey, of Boston, an intimate friend of Mr. Webster, and they were presented by him to the Society.

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE PAPUANS. The double number of Nature, dated June 1, is especially rich and varied in contents, and one of its most interesting articles is a communication from J. C. Galton, describing the food, dress, weapons, and implements of the Papuans of the east coast of New Guinea. The substance of the cast coast of New Guinea. The substance of the article was furnished by the Russian traveler, Dr. Von Mikluche-Maclay, from Jahore, on the Malay Peninsula, and may be relied upon as authentic. Its principal statements are condensed in the following account:

The Papuans subsist chiefly upon a vegetable dict, composed of the fruits and roots of plants

indigenous to their island. The most important article of food is the eccos-nut, which is to be had the whole year round. The favorite dish prepared from this fruit is a kind of por-ridge made of the grated nut cooked in its own milk. Cocos-nut oil is unknown. The yam Diascoreg) is cultivated in plantations, and is in

own milk. Cocoa-nut oil is unknown. The yam (Diascorea) is cultivated in plantations, and is in condition for eating from August to January, when it forms the principal food of the Papuans. It is eaten boiled or roasted. From March until August, the tubers of the Colocasia—a plant allied to the Arum and the Caladium—takes the place of the yam. It is either boiled or roasted, or mixed with grated cocoa-nut and baked in cakes, which are a prominent adjunct of all great feasts.

Eight or nine varieties of the banana are found on this coast, and yet the fruit is comparatively rare, owing to the limited cultivation of the plant. The lower part of the stem and the roots of the young banana are used as food. Sago is sometimes provided as a great dainty at feasts; but the palm producing it is not common. The sugar-cane grows in great luxuriance, and the Papuans are extremely fond of chewing the stems. The bread-fruit is not held in particular esteem, yet it is eaten stewed or roasted. The cherry-like fruit of the Canarium Communa—a large forest-tree—is dried, and the seeds are also consumed. The fruit of the screw-pine and of the mango, and of one or more trees unknown to Dr. Maclay, which occur sparingly on the east coast, contribute their quota to the subsistence of the natives.

Animal food is seldom used; yet, on festal occasions, a pig is slaughtered, and its flesh suffices for two or three villages. The Papuan pig is a descendant of a native species. It is striped when young, but with age turns black. It has a sharp snout, long legs, and erect ears. Dogs are reared for eating, and their flesh is tolerably well-flavored, but dry. The flesh of the custus—a small marsupial confined to New Guinea—is much enjoyed; as is also the white, tender meat of the monitor,—a species of large lizard. Fowls exist in a half-wild state in the villages, but are addom eaten, and their flesh is

Dogs are reserved for sating, and their flesh is constituted as a second content of the custiness at many empty and their flesh is all the custiness at many empty and an expected of the custiness and their cognitive and their

or wood, or bamboo, and sometimes stones and flowers. The women wear one or several cirflowers. The women wear one or several eirclets in the ear, or a cord passes across the forehead, uniting the upper edge of one ear to that of the other, and from each end a bunch of white dog's teeth hangs down upon the neck. They also carry bags of a larger size than those of the men,—in one of which they daily bring fruit from the plantations to the village, and in the other their young infants, or their pet pigs or puppies, are borne about with them.

PROF. WYVILLE THOMPSON. The Challenger has returned to Europe from its three-and-a-half years' cruise, and now lies

the close of the year 1872 for her trip around the world. The Director of her civilian staff of specialists in Natural History and Chemistry was Prof. Wyville Thompson, and very oppor-tunely Nature furnishes in its columns a biographical sketch of this distinguished man of science, from which are taken the following de-Charles Wyville Thompson was born in Lin-

lithgowshire, March 5, 1830. His father was a surgeon in the service of the East India Com-pany, and spent most of his life abroad; but pany, and spent most of his life sorous; but the early years of the son were passed in Edin-burg. At the age of 18, the boy left school, and entered the Medical Department of the Edinburg University. Five years later, his health demanding a respite from the severe study he had imposed upon from the severe study he had imposed upon himself, he accepted the Lectureship on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen. A year later, being then but 21, he was appointed Lecturer on the same subject at Marischal College and University. In August, 1853, Mr. Thompson was elected to the vacant Chair of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork; and the following year resigned it, that he might accept the Professorship of Mineralogy and Geology in the Queen's College at Belfast.

During the years now ensuing, Prof. Thompson was a diligent worker,—in addition to the regular duties of his position,—exerting himself to build up the Museum of the College with which he was connected, and preparing for publication manifold papers on Scological subjects. It was at this time that he began his studies of the group of Echinoderms, which were pursued until he had collected the material for a monograph. His investigations into the life-history of the genus Pentacrinuso were especially persistent, resulting in many new and important discoveries.

Up to this period, the theory had prevailed

mutil he had collected the material for a monograph. His invostigations into the life-history of the genus pentacrimus were especially persistent, resulting in many new and important the property of the genus period, the theory had prevalled among men of seiense that life could not exist below a certain depth of the sea. According to believe the protect of the control of the period, the theory had prevalled among men of seiense that life could not exist below a certain depth of the sea. According to believe the protect of the period, the Lammaria sone, from low water to a depth of the fathour line to depth of the depth of the fathour line to depth of the fathour line to depth of the depth of t

being sweet and insipid. It is edible, and some tastes are pleased with it. The leaves and roots of the plant are drastic and poisonous.

The Common Barberry (Envirsis vulgaris), which grows wild in New England, is noted for seyeral curious characteristics. It is beset with sharp spines, which are simply leaves destitute of iteshy tissue or parenchyma. On new and vigorous shoots these spines will some of them have the interspaces nearly filled with parenchyma, others will be partly filled, and others again will be entirely bare. This is one of the evidences that the spines are really the hardened ribs of imperfectly-developed leaves. But more interesting still is the mechanism by which the stamens of the flower discharge their pollen. These are situated opposite the petals, and are held back by their tips being caught in the edges of the incurved petals. The slightest touch at the base of a stamen causes it to spring forward, and by the movement scatter its pollen broadcast. When an insect visits a fresh flower of the Barberry, in quest of the honey contained in glands at the base of the stamens, it cannot fail to irritate one or more of them, and receive in return a shower of the pollen, which is borne away on its body to the next flower it visits. There a portion of the pollen will very probably be rubbed off on the pistil; and hence, by a singular contrivance, the Barberry secures the benefit of cross-fertilization. The berries of this plant, developing in red racemes when ripe, are very ornamental, and also make an excellent conserve. The Barberry forms an almirable hedge-plant; but there is a prejudice against it, owing to a fungus which infests it, and is said to produce rust upon grain.

The root and bark of the Barberry are used

owing to a fungus which infests it, and is said to produce rust upon grain.

The root and bark of the Barberry are used for dyeing yellow, and the bark may be employed in tanning leather.

Several of the species of Berberis are evergreen. The berries of the B. Asiatica and the B. Asiatica and the B. Asiatica are very pleasant, and in Nepaulare dried like raisins. The leaves of the Bongardia Chrysogonium are eaten in the East like sorrel. The root of the Leonice Leonioptalum is used as a soap in Aleppo, and by the Turks as an antidote for overdoses of opium, and the tubers of the Bongardia Raswolfii are cooked and eaten in Persia.

SCANDINAVIAN LEMMING. At a session of the London Linnman Society, May 4, Mr. W. Duppa Crotch read a paper giving his observations upon the Scandinavian Leuming (Myades Lemms), which he had for ten consecutive summers had an opportunity of studying in its native country. This curious

constant recurrence of this belligerent attitude. The Lemming is not daunted by the interposition of a broad lake in its path, but takes to the water with the freedom of a good swimmer. It is, however, very timid when at the mercy of this element, and loses all idea of direction on being frightened. The least ruffling of the surface of the water is sufficient to overcome and drown the adventurous little navigator.

HYPNOTISM OF ANIMALS.

Some little time ago, we gave a description of the process by which hens may be magnetized or hypnotized. The experiment consists simply in laying the animal upon the ground, or on a table, stretching out its head, and drawing a chalk-line from the end of the bill. Even the chalk-line may be dispensed with often-times, chalk-line may be dispensed with often-times, chalk-line may be dispensed with often-times, the hen being merely held still for a few mo-ments. Dr. Hammond relates, in his work on "spiritualism," that he has induced a condition of immobility by putting the head of the hen under the wing, and holding it there for a couple of minutes. Then placetize the nature of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles.

under the wing, and holding it there for a couple of minutes. Then, placing the hen upon a table, it stands erect, retaining its head under the wing, and remaining motionless for several minutes, apparently in a deep sleep. Crawfishes are very good subjects for this experiment, yielding readily to the influence. Stand them on their heads, and they will stagger a little at first, but soon remain perfectly quitet, resting on their antennae and two under claws.

Dr. Hammond states that he has repeatedly put to sleep young lobsters, frogs, hens, geese, and ducks,—rarely meeting with a failure in the experiment. But, he remarks, "Of all animals in my experience, the frog passes into the hypnotic condition most readily. All that is necessary is to hold it firmly for a minute or two by the sides of the body, just behind the fore legs, and then gently lay it on its back on a table board, or paim of the hand. So profound is the hypnotism that the blade of a pair of scissors may be introduced into the lower part of the belly, and the animal cut open its whole length, without its moving, or apparently experiencing the least sensation.

In general, without the lower part of the belly, and the animal cut open its whole length, without its moving, or apparently experiencing the least sensation.

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BRIEF NOTES.

The number of visitors at the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, now open in London, during the last week of May, was 10,697.

A series of scientific excursions in the vicinity of Paris has been organized, this season, by Dr. Leloran. They take place every Sunday, and include in their scope studies in Geology, Botany, and Entomology.

It is expected that the Pandora, which left

Portsmouth, England, May 27, for the Arctic regions, will make another attempt to pass through Peel Straits, or Bellot Straits and Franklin Channel, into Behring Straits, and thus be the first vessel to accomplish the Northwest Passage by sea.

be the first vessel to accomplish the Northwest Passage by sea.

The National School of Agriculture at Grignon, which is the oldest school of the kind in France, annually sends out its older pupils on an agricultural tour of several months. The present year, the class are inspecting the farming districts of the Netherlands, under the guidance of the Professors; and, next year, it is understood that they will visit England. The course lasts three years.

panicles, expand in June and July. The name is Menispermum Canadense, or Canadian Moodseed.

The Berberidaem, or Barberry Family, embraces, according to Lindley, 100 known species, which abound in the temperate portions of the Northern Hemisphere. None are found in Africa, Australia, or the South-Sea Islands. Five species are common to the Northern United States, and two to the Chicago flora. From April to May, the Blue Cohosh (Caulophyllum thalictroides) is in blossom in the woodlands north and west of us. It is not common, nor is it a noticeable plant. Its naked stem shoots up from 1 to 2½ feet high, bearing at the summit a small raceme or panicle of yellowishing reen flowers, and, just beneath them, a single triternately compound leaf.

The May-Apple, or Mandrake (Podophyllum pellatum), is abundant everywhere, flowering in May, and maturing its fruit—which, as some botanist remarks, "is eaten by pigs and small boys"—in July. The plant is known to most by reason of its curious habit of growth,—its diarge, white, fragrant flowers arising singly in

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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford one and comfort. Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few

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ferfectly tasteness, e.g., consequence of the Stomach, surge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Assume and Fills, for the care of all disorders of the Stomach, Edward Pills, for the care of all disorders of the Stomach, Construction, Bladder, Norvous Disonach, Headache, Constitution, Continuous, Hammation of the Lateria, Blifousness, Billousness, Billousness and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limba, and Sudden Flushes of Heat. Burning in the Filesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PHLIS will free the sys-tem from all of the above-named disorders. Price, cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

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I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARROS. Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the boat physicians of this for ten years. I tried the boat physicians of this house have fived much longer. A rioud of mine to the first was growing at such rapidity though any bones. It was growing at such rapidity the property of the first was a first fi

ors as it has been to ine.

(signed)

Mrs. R. C. Bi'inina.

Mrs. Ribbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to soud medicine in June, 1879. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statements is correct without a qualification, (signed)

This may be a supported by the first of the property of the pro

DR, RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Shin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

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ANOTHER WOMAN'S WORK.

We speak grand words, great, swelling wer While standing in the world-wide mast, And, though the life tide's ebb and surge, Rebuke each craven, coward heart, Yet, on the battle-field of life, Surrounded by its crimson streams, Rakes a kero in-the strife To realize one-half our dreams.

To realize one-half our dreams.

"I think she is a manly woman."

"A manly woman, Herbert; how can speak so of Mrs. ——! There is nothing to about her; so domestic, too; you ought the shamed of yourself."

"Well, Maggie, I did not mean she was a woman woman."

by being manty; but superfine—a woman bould go all over the world and receive fri ahip, aympathy, adulation—if you please— ont hurting her a mite. Yes, a domestic wo but one who, if it were necessary, con man's work and paddie her own canoe." man's work and paddle her own cance."

Those remarks I overheard just now, an too, like a mandy woman, and a seemady me not to be succeed at either. I am wom rights to the heart's core, and man's rights, "What a paradox," you say. Let me tell that man's and woman's interests cannot be yided. I like a woman who, walking above the environment of common life. petty envices and jealousies of common life, be strong and pure whether searing in-clouds or dealing in stern facts; and I lik man who can be sweet and tender in his li course with wife and children,—who does no above dressing a child, or even cooking his breakfast when his wife has a jumping to ache, and there is nobody else to do it.

This talk about manly women has set n thinking, and to think is to write. I sh like to write you the romance, the history, of woman which has thrilled my soul to its im this morning, which has sent me to my castle with turrets brown, to my castle with turrets brown, made me close the door so softly, and myself could I be as brave and strong as were I so called to endure. Ah! were I of Roman Catholic faith, there are some place life which in attempting to pass I would alw shut my eyes and cross myself. And yet, if had time and space, we must not write woman's life just yet, for it is not inished; might recognize its marked outlines, and bit me, a stranger, for attempting to write her. Have you ever read Dinah Muloch's "Br Lady!" That is no exaggeration, compa with some lives. My dear girls, this is yourst delicate fuchsias, geraniums, wild roses, and ple-blossoms, you all appear in some way, I know you are listening,—girls always listen a story. This must be a condensed one, know, and as it is Centennial year, and to she would have been 100 years old, I will you of my grandmother. Dead many years, do not the souls live out their years on to ther shore! Sho was an old woman whe first remember her, and must have been beautiful in her youth; was lovely then, with soft gray eyes, perfect features, wealth of long silvery hair. I members her in her drab silk dree or fine purple prints for everyday wear; but comes before me now in her pearl-colo pongee dress, with the immaculate kerchief India muslin crossed over her bosom, and pl white cap without even a frill over the bear in har, for she was a Quaker of good Pennsylvania stock, whose ancestors and and spacious mansions back to the days William Penn. You will bear with me wher say that I am proud of my Quaker blood, of my grandmother. And the child who on not like the rest, so gay at times, at others shy, hiding in odd nooks, and writing if scrawling books, only to be destroyed, for finat other eyes might see them but mine grandmother's, was her favorite. What sm she gave me, and what tears had she a feshadowing. I think her memory was a beful storehouse, but will not touch on that, you too, dear girls, have had a grandmother.

ful storehouse, but will not touch on that, you too, dear girls, have had a grandmother. It was a beautiful afternoon in the old Quameeting-house at —— when Andrew Hali saw his favorite daughter given to anoth keeping. She had always been a little wayw would wear white dresses with lace smuggin, and natural iowers all of the time, exo meeting-days. How the Friends love flow and their yards and gardens are full of the still it would have been considered great vatch have placed any in their meeting-house fear that in this case Sarah loved not wisely, had shown her waywardness the most by lowing the had shown his persistence in his elect that in this case Sarah loved not wisely, had shown her waywardness the most by lowing the had shown his persistence in his elect the window girl by donning a Friegarb, joining the Sockety, and being married a Quaker meeting-house. If was with a grace that Andrew gave his daughter to I warre. Perbaps she did not love, was only by his flattering words and fron whil,—such the happen somethines,—for I never hearther all her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote way to her early marri All her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote way to her early marri All her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote way to her early marri All her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote way to her early marri All her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote way to her early marri All her sweetest love seemed to have been ged up in the meast remote white her her has his birth, and his wife—well, people did acparate in those days as they do now—clum him through poverty and shame for the sak her daughter. But death removed him her pathway, and what did she do then had married again, and when he urged her, said, who, father, if thee will help the in little business, it will be better for ms. I sooner forget the past. So the good old invested some money, and she embarked in her pathway, and what did s

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the formach, swimming of the idead, increase and bif-central freathing. Fintterings at the fleart, Choking or harden greathing. Fintterings at the fleart, Choking or harden greathing. Fintterings at the fleart, Choking or harden flear, bats or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dail Jaim, bats or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dail Jaim, bats or Webs before the sight, Fever and pair in the Head, Definiency of Perspiration, clownson in the Head, Definiency of Perspiration, Chos, Limbs, and sadden Fluence of Head, Burning in the Filest, A few doses of RADWAY'S PLLE will free the sys-tem from all of the above-named disorders. Price, a cents per box. Soid by Druggists.

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HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVA-RIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS. KIES AND HOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

AEN ARROE, Dec. 27, 1875.—Dr. Radway: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this base without any benefit. It was growing at such resultly that I could not have lived much longer. A lead of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies, had not much faith in them, but dually, after much eliberation, I tried them. is self has been to me, be as much of a blessing to otherwise the listened with the second to the se BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR, RADWAY'S arsaparillian Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

r the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scroftla or hyphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it scated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

hron's Rheumatism. Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, cking Pry Couch. Cancerous Affections. Syphilition of the Lungs. Dyspersia, Water and His Distance. The Doloreux. White Lungs. Dyspersia, Water and His Diseases. Mercurialings. Tumors. Unders. Ints. Gout. Dropsy. Elekets. Salt fules. Female Counts. Gout. Dropsy. Elekets. Salt fules. Salt fules. Salt fules. Salt fules. Salt fules. Salt fules. Salt fulls. Salt fules. Salt fule

RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Read "False and True." na one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. THE HOME.

What a Woman Can Do When She Tries.

How Aunt Emma's Grandmother Lived.

Mrs. Dr. Hale on the Subject of Marketing.

valuable Suggestions for Purchasers of Meat.

A Novice Commends Herself to the Experienced.

A Variety of Useful Household Recipes Furnished.

ANOTHER WOMAN'S WORK

We speak grand words, great, swelling words, while standing in the world-wide mart, and, though the life tide's obb and surge, substitute order to great criven. Coward house Rebuke each craven, coward heart, Yet, on the battle-field of life, Surrounded by its orimson streams, It takes a hero in the strife To realize one-half our dreams. "I think she is a mandy woman."

"A manly woman, Herbert; how can you speak so of Mrs. —? There is nothing coarse about her; so domestic, too; you ought to be

shamed of yourself."
"Well, Maggle, I did not mean she was course by being manly; but superfine—a woman who would go all over the world and receive friendthip, sympathy, adulation—if you please—without hurting her a mite. Yes, a domestic woman, but one who, if it were necessary, could do man's work and paddle her own canoe."

your husband say to mine last evening? 'I think my wife the best cook in the universe,' and turning to me, 'present company not even excepted.' Didn't I give him my hand on that, and say, 'That is right, never except present company when you are talking of your wife.'" 'Did he say that! Well, I have tried very hard to please him, and to unlearn much I had learned, and cook like his mother. I knew how to make so many kinds of vegetable soups, and fancy dishes when I was married, but he don't care for such things; would as leave take poison as anything with onions, carrots, or pork in it. Well, I don't care about the fine cooking, so I can please my husband, but I would like to be a genius or a great woman."

My dear, people must be born with the germ of genius within them; besides, if such people enjoy more, their enjoyment is gained sometimes at a fearful cost. Great necessities often make great women—thank God when the necessities do not come to us. Besides, all these people who write may be what they appear, or may not. The woman who writes comedy may have known the darkest of tragedy. The woman who writes tragedy may be the merriest little creature in the world. The woman who cooks us nice dinners may be sitting in a boarding-house in one of the best rooms, with nothing but her own fancy and a cook-book. She may have a staid Professor for a husband, who never said a naughty word in his life. So I might go on, but they may be real life. Sometimes I think the ideal is the real, anyhow. At least, my friend, let us be content that ours is not another woman's work. Those remarks I overheard just now, and I. Those remarks I overheard just now, and I, too, like a manly woman, and a womanly man is not to be sneered at either. I am woman's rights to the heart's core, and man's rights, too.

What a paradox," you say. Let me tell you that man's and woman's interests cannot be divided. I like a woman who, walking above the be strong and pure whether soaring in the clouds or dealing in stern facts; and I like a man who can be sweet and tender in his inter-course with wife and children,—who does not feel shove dressing a child, or even cooking his own breakfast when his wife has a jumping tooth-

This talk about manly women has set me to like to write you the romance, the history, of the woman which has thrilled my soul to its inmost this morning, which has cort thinking, and to think is to write. I should s morning, which has sent me up my castle with turrets brown, and made me close the door so softly, and ask made me close the door so softly, and ask myself could I be as brave and strong as she, were I so called to endure. Ah! were I of the Roman Catholic faith, there are some places in life which in attempting to pass I would always shat my eyes and cross myself. And yet, if we had time and space, we must not write this woman's life just yet, for it is not finished; she might recognize its marked outlines, and blame me, a stranger, for attempting to write her up. Have you ever read Dinah Muloch's "Brave Lady?" That is no exaggeration, compared with some lives. My dear girls, this is your story, delicate fuchsins, geraniums, wild roses, and ap-

sche, and there is nobody else to do it.

might recognize its marked outlines, and blamm on a stranger, for attempting to write her percentions, experience of the content of the conte

ABOUT MARKETING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 22.—The inexperienced hou

ceeper is often dissatisfied with the results o marketing, because she is not a good judge of the quality of uncooked meats. Too often

she is obliged to trust entirely to the butcher

who, of course, reserves his best goods for those

acute buyers who are able to choose intelligent-ly and will not be satisfied with an inferior arti-A little careful observation would enable

must be spared. And the delicate girl married well, a rising young man, then bore a daughter and passed away to Heaven. I remember this proud man with the brilliant eyes who never proud man with the brilliant eyes who never married again.

I could paint you pictures of my grandmother's life-struggles at this time. Men do not do several different kinds of work, and do it well, as this woman did. I have known other women to take the wreck of their husband's fortunes, pay their debts, support their fumilies, and carn a snug little fortune; but few commence at 50 years of age as did my grandmother. Hurrah for the workingwomen, whereever they may be,—in counting-room, office, kitchen, or elsewhere!

"Why, I declare, Maggie, if you aren't crying? What is the matter!"

Ritenen, or cisewhore!

"Why, I declare, Maggle, if you aren't crying?

What is the matter?"

"Oh, when I hear about these grand women I feel I am jr t nothing, or at least only a poor little place of mignomette. I think Herbert gets thred of my eternal backache sometimes, baby thres me so. He never said anything but the once, that was last Monday, when I asked for money to pay the washerwoman; how it cut me when he said, 'Mrs. D. washes for her three children, why can't you for one?' and didn't I try to wash, and break down in the middle of it, and go to bed and be so sick next morning, and Herbert had to get his own breakfast and wash the baby, too. And I was so sorry that I could have punished mycelf for my weakness, when he came to my bedside and kissed me and asked me to forgive him for making me sick, and that I should never wash again, even if he had to do it himself."

should never wash again, even if he had to do it himself."

"Oh Maggie, Maggie, how few husbands, even when they say cruel, tinkind, cutting things, ask to be forgiven, and fierbert never goes to his office without leaving a kiss for you and baby. That helps all day, don't it? You are so well matched, and it is better to have the backache than the heartsche any day. Why, Maggie dear, you are a geranium, and cannot do the work of a wild rose or apple-blossom, but you do work, and conscientiously too. "Yes, but I have no genius or originality, even in getting up a good dinner." "Maggie, do you know what I heard your husband say to mine last evening?" I think my wife the best cook in the universe, and turning to me, 'present company not even

the pot, add the pearled barley, rice, or whatever is used for thickening, previously well boiled. No one vegetable flavor should predominate in a good soap. It is by a mingling of a variety of flavors that one gets the result.

Very good white soups may be made in various way. For example: Take a veal bone, for which you will pay 10 cents. Boil three hours with turnip, celery, onion, carrots, and whatever suitable thing else you have which will not turn it dark. Strain and boil again; just before you serve it add a pint of cream or milk, with three eggs well beaten; remove from the stove, and stir rapidly. This is nutritious, economical (when eggs are cheap), and delictous.

Very tender spring-chickens make a dainty dish for the convalescent. For the feebler invalid, chicken-broth is palatable. For this do not choose a young chicken. Cook slowly a long time and diseard the meat.

Although in all the directions heretofore given the fat was to be skimmed from soups and cut off from steaks, it is not to be understood that the fat of meat is not an essential part of its value as food. Deleterious acids may be developed by an improper mode of cooking, but the fat of beef and mutton, as well as sweet, fresh butter, are in the highest degree nutritious and essential to the repair of dissues. The ordinary neuralgia patient, or any one suffering from the various neurases or, wasting disease, such as pulmonary consumption, will find it to his advantage to eat all the fat he can digest. Cod-liver oil, which is recognized as invaluable in these cases, certainly owes a part of its therapoutic value to its nutritive qualities.

While speaking of beef-tea, I should have mentioned Liebig's extract of beef, which is available under some circumstances in which beef-tea is not easily compassed. Mixed with sherry wine it is an excellent stimulant in cases where this is required.

Of all the articles which are found in the dictary for the sick, I know of no single one equal in value to beef-tea. It is true that some writers deny i

MRS. SARAH L.'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 23.—The old proverb, "That
one man can teach another how to speak, but no man can teach another how to speak, but no man can teach a woman to hold her peace," is as true to-day as when first set agoing for the ridicule of us womenkind; and, although I thank you, Mr. Howe, for calling me to order,—for I also, as well as you, hate a captious woman,—yet I cannot, for just this once, hold in. I must answer you. I don't agree with you really in your strictures upon me. I don't think I have used my shillelah—as you politely term it—to anybody's hurt. A little dogmatism or emphasis in presenting a subject the writer has very much at heart serves to fit the attention of the reader. Nobody will read a dull, soggy article upon housekeeping, and you ought to have wit enough to know that. But I see you haven't. There must be a little sauce to create an appetite for such a meal. little sauce to create an appetite for such a mea.

For example, I sometimes tell my 5-year-old
a bear story. When I am in a hurry, I begin
without embellishment to state the plain facts
of the case, something like the following: There

was a woman once who went into the woods to pick raspberries for the papa's supper. She sat down by a large rock where the berries were very plenty and be-gan to pick with all her might. In a little while she heard a strange noise, and, looking up, saw a big bear, standing on his hind legs, just there before her. hen I have got thus far, the boy screams

When I have got thus far, the boy screams out, "Not that way, mamma. The nice woman and the big black bear; that way, mamma." So I begin again: Once there was a very nice woman, with pretty black eyes, long, curly hair, and red cheeks, who one day, when the sun was shining warm and bright, put on her clean white sunbonnet, and took her basket to pick some raspberries for the papa's supper. The green pasture was not far from her house, and when she had crawled through the fence, and patted the neck of the good old brown cow, who lay chewing her cud in the shade of some high cedars, she saw a clump of bushes hanging full of ripe, red berries just under the end of a large rock. Here she sas down, and, listening to the dear little birds who filled the whole woods with their song, and smelling the wild flowers blowing all about her, she began to pick the berries, and had her basket almost full when she heard a great crackling of the dead branches (here her

and had her basket almost full when she heard a great crackling of the dead branches (here her eyes began to stick out), and an awful loud growl. She jumped up and saw a big black bear standing upon his hind legs ready to spring upon her and eat her up.

With this ambiguous style my boy is perfectly satisfied, and every bone in his body aches to be on the spot with his father's old horse-pistol for active service. You, Mr. Howe, seem to have the same objection to a plain way of stating things. You would prefer a sprinkling of amiable adjectives, a sort of literary lavender water'; I am not the woman to suit you, then. I believe in thoroughness. But I am glad to know you, for, if you are sort of hazy, it's always a pleasure to me to be introduced to persons of such extensive travel always a pleasure to me to be intro-duced to persons of such extensive travel as you inform us that you have enjoyed, and also to know one, especially, who has had such large experience in the handling of men, and American men at that. It must have been, however, some years ago that you were thus engaged. Such a man must necessarily have broad views upon all questions touching upon the subjects of social science, and it is rare, in-deed, in this new country to meet a man who, from severe study and a varied experience, is able, according to his own statement, to give his profound information without "arrogant, impertinent assumptions of egotistical igno-rance."

Some expic, upon reading your letter of stricts

with the 1-19th and in absorbanced in the bound of the company to be the company to be the company to the compa

Sherman's army alone. My husband was in the army from the Friday of the first gun at Sunter until the close of the War. He, perhaps, could set you to rights in this matter. But that you should compare our army of raw recruits, in physical endurance, to that of any other army is the world, is absurd, and favors much of American buncombism. What kind of a show do you think they would have made pitted against the veteran troops of the French or Prussian army?

As we always have baked beans on Saturday, and steamed corn-bread with a little steak, I will take up the space only to give some receipts for pickles, as the season for their preparation is now almost upon us. I make my own vinegar, and therefore never lose my pickles. I began two winters ago by saving 6 gallons of the best cider made, the whole barrel having been given me by our Mayor Colvin, and, of course, 'twas good. I put this edder into a wine cask, and in the spring added 4 gallons of rain water, I gallon of molasses, and 4 pounds of sugar. Then I tore in small pieces a balf sheet of brown wrapping paper to make "mother," set the cask in the sun, and stuck a glass bottle in the bung. In making my currant-pilly, I took the rinsings of the currants and poured that in, and a few peace-parings and stones, and cherries and blackberries, I poured in after soaking a day or so. This was the foundation of my vinegar, and that vinegar-barrel has been kept working night and day ever since by adding more cider, more water, molasses, and sugar.

in after soaking a day or so. This was the foundation of my vinegar, and that vinegar-barrel has been kept working night and day ever since by adding more eider, more water, molasses, and sugar.

To make chow-chow: Two quarts of small white onions, two quarts of gherkins, two quarts of string beans, two small cauliflowers, half a dozen ripe red peppers, one-half pound mustard-seed, one-half pound whole pepper, one pound ground mustard, and, as there is nothing so adulterated as ground mustard, it's better to get it at the druggist's; twenty or thirty bay leaves (not bog leaves, as some one of the fadies facetiously remarked), and two quarts of good cider or wine vinegar. Peel the onions, halve the cucumbers, string the beans, and cut in pieces the cauliflower. Put all in a wooden tray, and sprinkle well with sait. In the morning wash and drain thoroughly, and put all into the cold vinegar, except the red peppers. Let boil twenty minntes slowly, frequently turning over. Have wax melted in a deepish dish, and, as you fill and cork, dip into the wax. The peppers you can put in to show to the best advantage. If you have over six jars full, it's good to put the rest in a jar and cat from it for every dinner. Some add a little tumeric for the yellow color, but I never do.

A sort of pickle sauce: Slice green tomatoes, onions, cabbase, cucumbers, and green peppers. Let all stand covered with sait over night. Wash, drain, and chop fine. Be careful and keep as dry as possible. To two quarts of the hash, add four table-spoonfuls of round black pepper, one teaspoonful of eelery seed. Cover with sharp vinegar, and boil slowly an hour. Put away in a stone jar, and cat when wanted.

A good catsup: Boil one bushel of tomatoes until soft enough to rub through a sieve. Then add to the liquid a half-gallon of vinegar, 13-pints sait, 2 ounces of cloves, \$4\$ pound alispice, 3 ounces good cayenne-pepper, five heads of garlie, skinned and separated, 1 pound of sugar. Boil slowly until reduced to one-half. It takes about one day. Set

sait, 2 ounces of cloves, A pound and of gar ounces good cayenne-pepper, five heads of gar-lie, skinned and separated, 1 pound of sugar. Boll slowly until reduced to one-half. It takes about one day. Set away for a week, boil over once, and, if too thick, thin with vinegar; bottle nd seal as for chow-chow.

I should like to hear more about the adulters

tion of the ingredients that compose the food we must eat. The poisonous sugar article was we must est. The poisonous sugar article was very interesting to me.

Will not some one relate her experience on the subject of short-weight by the butcher and grocer? I remember passing a cellar one night, in coming home lase from the theatre, where there were two men dragging wet hides through the sand to make them weigh. Might not such sights be witnessed every day if one could but look into the inside of every business where things are bought and sold? As revoir, Mr. Mrs. Sarah L.

A FEW SIMPLIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. EAU CLAIRE, June 22.—As THE TRIBUNE is found in the pretty paper-holder or on the mod-est "centre-table" of about every two farm ouses out of three in this vast Wes try, I venture to send a few labor-saving re ceipts, thinking—although they may be as tale thrice told to many—that here and there some hurried housewife, in the busy times of harvest and the "threshers," may be benefited by them. No molding-board or roller are necessary in making the following biscuits, fried cakes, pies, etc., and so time is saved and considerable muss dispensed with

Biscuits-Mix a quart of sweet milk with half cup of melted butter; stir in a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and flour enough for a stiff batter. Have the oven at a brisk heat. Drop the batter, a spoonful in a place, on buttered pans. They will bake in diffeen minutes.

Fried Cakes-Three eggs, one cup sugar, one pint of new milk, salt, nutmeg, and flour enough to permit the spoon to stand upright in the mixture; add two teaspoonfuls baking-powder and beat until very light. Drop by the dessertspoonful into boiling lard. These will not sorb a bit of fat, and are the least pernicious of

the doughnut family.

Ples—For two ples warm two cups of sweet

milk with two tablespoonfuls of lard, add a pinch of salt, a dessert-spoonful baking-powder, and flour enough for a smooth batter, pour into two buttered ple-plates, and bake quickly. If you intend fresh berries or peaches for the pies, mash them with sufficient sugar, split open the pastry, which oughtn't to be more than inch thick, spread the berries on the bottom crust, replace the top crust smoothly and firmly. They are good cold or warm. Apples, pieplant, and currants should be steamed or stewed before using in this way.

Drop Cookies—Whites of two eggs, one large cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder, flavor with vanilla, rose, or nutmer; flour enough for thick batter, beat thoroughly, drop in buttered pans, dust granulated sugar on top, and bake with dispatch.

Good Graham Cakes—Two cups sweet milk, one cup sweet cream, the white of one egg beaten to froth, half a spoonful of salt, dessert-spoonful baking-powder, stir in sitted graham flour until quite thick, bake in muffin-rings or gem-tins until well browned on top.

Nice Form of Cold Meats—Remains of boiled ham, mutton, roast beef, etc., are good chopped finely with hard boiled eggs, two heads of lettuce, a bit of onion, and seasoned with mustard, oil, vinegar, and, if needed, more salt. Fix it smoothly in a salad dish, and adorn the edges with sprigs of parseley or leaves of curied lettuce. Keep by the fee or in a cool place until wanted.

Soup and Soups—In conclusion, I want to say a little word for soups. I can't believe, with Dr. Amie Hale and your correspondent "E.," that soup is too troublesome and too expensive for small families. It is not at all necessary to keep a special fire for five hours every day in order to have at dinner a first course of soup. Nor need a good, savory, nutritious soup for a family of five cost more than 10 cents. There is no use hurling any remarks about "swill-pails." Every housekeeper who knows anything of her kitchen and dining-room affairs knows there

down to one quart. In some atmospheres it may boil down too soon. In that case pour in more boiling water—one quart of soup being the object. A fittle barley and whatever vegetables are liked may be put in at the start. After simmering three or four hours, strain through a colander, skim off all fat, and season with salt and catsup.

MRS. EMILY.

FROM A NOVICEA CRICAGO, June 19.—I come before the goodly company of housekeepers, "an unlessoned girl, unschooled, unpracticed; happy in this, she is not yet so old but she may learn; happier than this, she is not bred so dull but she can learn," and compute what if in the kind-hearted for his

and commit myself to the kind-hearted for in

struction, with the understanding that the meeting together every Saturday in The Tribune is for the instruction of the ignorant and the im-provement of the learned. I promise faithfully to honor and obey my instructors from the leas to the greatest of you, hoping to do honor and credit to my teachers. But how am I to proceed in my ambitious endeavors while there is ac much dissension and disputation among the very elect! While my superiors in the very midst of elect! While my superiors in the very midst of pie and puddings stand defiantly sharpening up their pens, and sticking them in "sarcastic sauce," and giving such an unpleasant flavor to everything; while I sit by with bewildered brain wondering what will come next! It is so much like letting the poor Hottentots suffer while the society settle the question of the cut of the shirts. It may all be very amusing and interesting the professors in gastronome. while the society settle the question of the cut of the shirts. It may all be very anusing and interesting to the professors in gustronomic art to throw dry bread and meat, salad and sauce, in such a way, but it does not appear courteous or dignified in the eyes of a novice; and sitting here a child among you, with the desire to make myself a notable housewife, I take notes from week to week, and this is my grievance: That it seems the heat of the fire has burned into some naturally kind hearts, and much fine feeling been sacrificed in the baking and broiling, and I begin to wonder if perfection in the science of cooking is calculated to create hasty replies and sharp rebukes! I know it causes red faces and burnt fingers,—still I could endure that if I might be sure of the benediction, "well done good and faithful;" but if I am to grow captious and critical, sharp and saucy, in and out of season, why I fancy a dinner of herbs would relish better. I turn for comfort and consolation to "Mrs. Emily." She cridently does not believe a husband's love and affection altogether depend upon a daily dishing up, and require to be constantly strengthened and fed upon a dainty bill of fare; and, aly though she does not say so, I trust she thinks a home might be made happy where the two most interested sat down to a plan supper. And now I lay aside my pen and commend myself to the kind offices of the charitably disposed.

FRANK B.

A CLEANSING FLUID.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CRICAGO, June 22:—I send you an excellent recipe for a cleaning fluid. I have used it to wash alpaca, camel's-hair, and other woolen goods, and find it invaluable for removing marks that little hands have made on furnitur carpets, rugs, etc.: Four oz. ammonia; 4 oz. white castile soap; 2 oz. alcohol; 2 oz. glycer-

RELIGIOUS.

Why the Primitive Church Was Organized.

Condition of the World at the Time of Christ's Coming.

A Methodist Preacher on the Doc trine of Eternal Punishment.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON. Our schools to-day review the early history the primitive Church of Christ, from the day of Pentecost to the trial of Stephen. We wish

to glance at the condition of the moral world which made the primitive Church a necessity. The promise "that the seed of the woman fulfilled, but not until 4,000 years had passed away, and immense multitudes of people had lived and died. They all recognized God in one or many forms. All nations had peculiar reli-gious views, which they handed down to pos-

erity.

At length we come to those nations who were wiser and more divinely favored than the rest, —the Greeks, the Romans, and the Jews,—and to three cities—Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem destined to play an important part in executing God's purposes. The Greeks and Romans had many gods. No city or town was without prayers, without oracles, or without sacrinces in some form. Their great men were worshipers of the gods. Socrates taught his disciples to obey the inward voice of conscience. He died perfectly resigned to the will of the gods, and with firm hopes of a future life. Plato had noble spiritual things, and made it the object of his spiritual things, and made it the object of his life to acquire the greatest degree of holiness, and to make this life preparatory to a purer and higher one. He taught that men ought to cul-tivate a deep religious tone, and be obedient to the gods. The Greek people consulted their oracles and endeavored to secure the favor of their gods. They hoped by prayers, penances, and sacrifices to appease their wrath. They sought aid from their deities to check diseases felt the need of their gods.

felt the need of their gods.

Even Pericles, the great statesman of Athens, never spoke in public before he had prayed to the gods that not a word unsuitable to the occasion might pass his lips. Our religious teachers of the present day very properly follow the noble example of Pericles, who acted in harmony with the light he had. Thus athens, so wonderfully rich in intellectual power and art, recognized the influence of the gods. They loved wisdom and beauty. The works of their artists, poets, orators, philosophers, and historians, are still studied and admired in all our schools and universities.

in sowing those seeds of religious EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT

TRAT METHODIST THEOLOGICAL UNION AT RVANSTON.

To the Enter of The Tribune.

McHenry, Iil., June 20.—The Tribune has McHener, Ill., June 20.—The Tribune has given the doings of the above gathering of Methodist preachers, and in the issue of Saturday, June 17, I find some queer things,—queer in a gathering of Methodist elergymen. It appears several of the good brethren are "in the dark" on the "eternal punishment" question. And it is reported that a grave Doctor of Divinity considered it the burden of the Church's theology! Ah! indeed, Now we, away out here in the country, are so far behind the times as to feel a sort of strange sensation come over us as we think of the old sensation come over us as we think of the old Methodist hell-lire preachers and theologians, who, it appears, were all in error about eternal

Why did not the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church appoint an able Committee to revise the erroneous and effete theology of the Church's "standards"! Just think of it! I mean of the advancing thought and wonderful moral progress in the theology of the M. E. preachers. This is our Centennial year. One hundred years ago could Methodist preachers be found talking as at Evanston last week! Did ever such a scene occur, even fifty years ago. The writer began his connection with the M. E. Church nearly twenty-five years ago, and even then every last Methodist preacher was in the habit of declaring he believed in the certainty of eternal suffering and punishment for the finally impenitent (and that meant when they passed by death out of this world as their only probation), as much as in the certainty of eternal life for all who repent of sin and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. And they were just simple enough to usually quote that passage (which, by the way, Dr. Somebody says don't mean anything, or not much, or about what you wish it to mean) which says: "These shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

Well, brethren, dear, good brethren, don't be alarmed if such scenes are fruitful in giving us preachers who give an uncertain sound. I suppose, too, I ought to be devoutly grateful to learn that, after all, all our old Church fathers and supposed clear-headed theologians failed to get the sense of the Scriptures on this subject, and that we are under lasting obligations to those dear brethren of the Universalist persuasion who always "told us so," but alast how stubbornly we disbelieved till now!

Hurry up the revised theology, brethren. I am in a hurry to begin my course of study over again! Will it take "four years"! Till I find out sure, I'll stick to the crude theology of free salvation for all who will have it! J. T. Cooren. punisment!

Why did not the late General Conference of

"BUSINESS" IN MISSISSIPPL

Why, howd'y', Mahs'r Johnny! is you gone to

service that the three has been made to therefore, which is the third the three has been made to therefore, which is the three has been made to therefore, which is the three has been made to the three has been

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan Market Dull, and Borrowers

New York Exchange Par--- The Clearings \$3,200,000.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Firmer.

Wheat Strengthened by Crop Advices.

FINANCIAL.

There were no events of interest in the loan market. Transactions are light in every department, and good loans are so scarce that the bankers look with hardly disguised envy on the enterprising negotiation which secured one bank a loan of \$551,000 to the city at 7 per cent. The supply of mercantile and miscellaneous paper is entirely insufficient to meet the demand from the banks and capitalists who have money to put into notes. City collections are hard, but there is little complaint on that score from the country.

Rates of discount are \$300 per cent at the banks to regular customers. To good outside borrowers better rates are made.

On the street, the same plethora of funds and

The clearings were \$3, 200,000.

THE COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

We have received the following inquiry:

The Editor of The Tribune.

Curcaco, June 21.—is the Cook County Savings Bank oling into bankruptey? It looks like it. Some of the apositors have now waited not only thirty, but sixty, say without petting a cent. We fear the worst. Please was a clear description hereof in to-morrow's Trinws, and oblige many anxious Derostrous.

The Cook County Savings Bank was placed by its irectors in the hands of an Assignee two months go. Its assets at that time consisted of \$125,000 f promissory notes, which have been in litigation were since, a \$15,000 judgment on which nothing as yet been collected, and \$10,000 which ought to a paid in on unpaid stock. At the time of closing, we bank owed depositors about \$80,000, and the irectors about \$90,000, which they had advanced the bank, from time to time, to meet its necessithe bank owed depositors about \$80,000, and the Directors about \$90,000, which they had advanced the bank, from time to time, to meet its necessities, and for which they hold certificates of deposit. Not a cent has been yet received from the liquidation of the bank, and when there will be, nobody knows. Of the \$100,000 nominal stock, only about \$35,000 has been paid up, and the balance was in the hands of men who have financially gone where the woodbine twineth. The Cook County Savings Bank was organized under a special charter, which allows individual epositors, after all the assets of the bank have been exhausted, to have recourse upon individual stockholders for an amount equal to their stock. The way too many savings banks have been run in Chicago is something like this: the incorporation is a fraud, very little money being put in except by the depositors. The majority of the stockholders do not put in the money they pretend, by incorporation, that they have invested, and finding that they cannot, by speculating with the depositors' money, make profits enough to pay for their stock and pay the depositors their interest, they alip out from under the coming wreck, which they leave to fall upon the hard-working people who trusted them with their savings. The law punishing the getting of money under false pretenses with imprisonment in the rawings. The law punishing the getting of money under false pretenses with imprisonment in the rawings. We should advise the depositors of the Cook County Savings Bank to consult a good lawyer to see whether the irregularity of the incorporation in this case did not make the stockholders liable as partners. If this should prove to be so, the depositors would have no trouble in recovering all their money, for each stockholder would be liable for all the debts, and some of the present stockholders are amply good.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AGO, June 23.—Will Thu TRIBUNE define the of ports of entry and "ports of cellvery."

To each the relation of the "collection is and what is the relation of the "collection is one of the perfectly understood by many ords as can be perfectly understood by the collection of the "collection to the collection of the collection to the collection of the collection to the collectio

These terms, of which an explanation is asked, are used in connection with the collection of the tariff or customs duties on imports into the United States from foreign countries. They are all established by act of Congress. A "port of entry" is a place where imported merchandise is first received into the custody of the customs officers of the Government, and where the duties are paid. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., are ports of entry, and Chicago is a port of entry. The law allows imports to be transported in bond—i. e., in custody of the Government—to this point, and to be "entered" in our Custom-House. This is a be "entered" in our Custom-House. This is a soncession to the direct trade of the Western importers that was long resisted by the New York importers, who wished to retain control of foreign commerce. Ports of delivery are subordinate to ports af entry, and are places—they need not be ports in the usual sense of the word—to which imported goods that have been entered at the port of entry and the duties paid are sent under bond—i. c., under the custody of the Government—to be delivered to the person to whom they are consigned. Every port of entry is a port of delivery, put a port of delivery is not necessarily a port of entry. Coldelivery is not necessarily a port of entry. Col-tion districts are divisions of the country made Congress, with a Castom-House and Collector Customs in each one. The collection districts are large, and contain as a rule one port of entry and a number of ports of delivery, situated wher-sver Congress decides to be necessary for the con-tenience of trade and the collection of duties on

We have been handed for publication the follow-ing. A similar movement has been inaugurated to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile and finan-rial public in New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

nial public in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco:

We, the undersigned banks and bankers, agree to make our banking hours on Saturdays, commencing issurday, june 24, 1876, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. insead of from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., as heretofore:

L. J. Gage, Cashier First National Bank.

L. V. Parsona, Cashier First National Bank.

John De Koven, Cashier Herchants' National Bank.

John De Koven, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

George L. Otia, Cashier Morthwestern National Bank.

G. A. Ives, Cashier Union National Bank.

C. Henrotin, Cashier Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company.

anduonal), is the Monroe, Manager, is ank of Montreal, by J. R. Monroe, Manager, it did and Leather Bank, by B. L. Smith, Cashier, international Bank, by E. Loewenthal, President, H. Fearwon, for Union Trust Company, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, J. G. Darling, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, J. G. Darling,

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

10-40a. 1284; United States new Sa of Sil. 1184; United States new Sa of Sil. 1174; United States currency Sa, ex. Int. 1284; United States currency Sa, ex. Int. 1284; Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds. 104; Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage. 104; Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage. 104; Chicago City 7 P ct. water loan. 104; Chicago City 7 P ct. water loan. 104; Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds (slong). 1054; Water Park 7 W ct. bonds (long). 1054; Water Park 7 W ct. bonds (Lincoin Park).

LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Asycciated Press.

NEW Your, June 23.—Gold weak, opening at 1244, closing at 112. Borrowing rates 2©3. oans were also made flat, and 1@3 for carrying.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were steady. Tennessees better.

The stock market at the opening was ¼ higher ror Ohio & Mississippi, and %@% lower for Rock Island, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, Michigan Central, and New Jersey Central. Otherwise

there were no changes. During the first hour New Jersey Central advanced 2, and the remainder of the list 1/6 %, the latter Western Union. Subsequently, New Jersy Central declined 1, and the remainder of the list 1/4 and 1/8. Still later prices advanced 1/6 %, the latter Northwestern preferred. During the last hour the market was steady to strong.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has made a reduction in rates to a number of points in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

The Cotton Exchange has appointed a committee to wait on the Western Union Company to personally request that a reduction of rates to Southern points be granted.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange were about 75,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 8,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 New Jersey Central. Money market easy at 2/6 2/6. Prime mercantile paper, 4/6 >; choice, 3/6 3/6.

Castoms receipts, 2239,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$28,000.

Clearing, \$16,000,000.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$729,000.

Sterling steady; 60 days, 4874; demand, 480%.

Tennessee 6s, old....45 Virginia. Tennessee 6s, new...45/4 Missouri...

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for reco

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	12,057	7, 201	8,409	3,617
Wheat, bu	65, 330	39,990	25, 767	218, 157
Corn, bu	111,780	81,340	118,743	42,008
Oats, bu	55, 420	54, 400	138, 322	7,534
Rye, bu	4,480	740	792	
Barley, bu	4,318	750	400	800
G. seed, lbs	23, 500	7,000	8,430	2,090
F. seed, lbs	227,050	2,540	69,300	1,000
B. corn. lbs		28,400	23, 571	20,000
C. meats, lbs .	189, 220	22,810	1, 278, 350	1, 301, 021
Beef, tos				
Beef, bris		1	63	80
Pork, bris	215	40	637	323
Lard, Ibs	40,000	2,400	1, 100, 140	156, 556
Tallow, lbs	14,095	10, 170	97,900	2004 0000
Butter, lbs	204, 328	139, 475	119,910	102, 318
L. hogs, No	21,984	16, 160	8,522	5,844
Cattle, No	3,829	3,798	2,790	2,086
Sheep, No	4	518	2,100	-,000
Hides, Ibs	150,478	80,970	146,500	135,070
I. wines, bris.	255	76	173	241
Wool, Ibs	277,741	300,916	185,540	241,515
Potatoes, bu	3,848	4,805	100,000	1,000
Coal tons	8,573	4,000	360	1,000
Hay, tons	90		300	
Lumber, m ft.	6, 298	6,615	2,601	2, 297
Shingles, m	2,007	6, 146	1, 280	987
Salt. bris	580	0, 140	2,940	2,832
oultry, coops.	61	34	2,000	2,002
Eggs, pkgs	720	1,750	92	254
heese, boxes.	817	3,612	3,444	890
. Api's, bris	50	0,012	0,999	810
. Apr . Ors.	30	******		

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city con umption: 8,971 hu wheat, 437 bu corn.
The following grain was inspected into store in his city on Friday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 31 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 26 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 52 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars No. 3 do, 31 cars rejected do (108 wheat); 52 cars high mixed corn, 218 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars new mixed do, 47 cars rejected do, 9 cars no grade (330 corn); 19 cars white oats, 33 cars No.2 do, 11 cars rejected do (63 outs); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars re-jected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (681 care), 236, 000 bn. Inspected out: 25,369 bu wheat, 62,755 bu corn,

Inspected out: 25,369 by when,
48,963 bu oats.

The Board of Trade voted yesterday to adjourn over from the afternoon of Saturday, July 1, to the morning of Wednesday, July 5, in honor of the national anniversary and Centenary. A facetious amendment to make the vacation extend over ten amendment to make the vacation extend to the ten amendment to the vacation extend to the vacation extend to the ten amendment to the ten amendment to the ten amendment to

The decision of the Arbitration Committee that 80c per bu was a fair settling price on the late barley deal, has taken a good many of the shorts by surprise, and they yesterday expressed much dissatisfaction thereat. On the contrary, "the parties of the long part" were jubilant over it. The matter will probably be carried to the Committee on Appeals, and may even go farther. It is not certain, however, that 80c has been definitely settled upon as the figure. The Arbitration Committee did not announce its decision yesterday, and may have laid the case over till next Tuesday.

A letter from Mount Carroll, in this State, says: "Wheat will be almost a total failure, owing to the fly. It is not the chinch-bug, but the Hessian fly. There are some fields that will not be worth the cutting, and it is getting worse every day. Our beat farmers here say that there never was as poor a prospect for wheat as we are having. Corn and oats are looking well."

Another letter from Mount Carroll states that the farmers there are plowing up their spring wheat by

farmers there are plowing up their spring wheat by acres. The writer had seen three fields the morn-ing of writing which were being plowed for

ing of writing which were being plowed for buckwheat.

A letter from Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County, Ia., states that not one-half of the crop sown in that section will be harvested. The Hessian fly is killing the wheat, and some farmers are plowing up the wheat lands. Portions of other counties in that neighborhood are in an equally bad way.

A letter received here yesterday from Rochester, Minn., says: "From all we can learn about our growing crop, we think there has never been

min., says: "From all we can learn about our growing crop, we think there has never been poorer prospects than at the present time. The weather was so dry it falled to stool out, and is now thin and yellow. This, too, since the recent rains. Early we had very heavy rains, which hardened the ground, followed by extremely hot weather, killing the sprouts, and preventing the stools from perfecting."

ing the sprouts, and preventing the stools from perfecting."

Audi alteram partem, is a very good rule in most cases, and on the other side of the Minnesota wheat question we have a letter from a dealer in Winona which states that the "prospects were never better" for a good crop. Another letter from Winona says: "We never saw the wheat looking more healthy than now. We shall have a large crop of straw this year; the wheat is an after consideration. It will be headed out in ten days to two weeks. We will get good receipts now, as the roads are getting drie'up. Mr. — telegraphs that the Hessian fly has made its appearance in Wisconsin. I believe it is a concocted plan of the longs of Milwaukee and Chicago to turn the market to let them out. It

won't work, I don't think. As far as we are con

won't work, I don't think. As far as we are con-cerned, it is immaterial whether the market goes up or down, as we are about even or options and wheat purchased and in transit; so what we lose on our codfish we make up on our mackerel."

The recent slackness in wheat shipments is easily accounted for by reference to the price of wheat in other markets as compared with our own. Wheat was quoted in New York yesterday at \$1.12, and that was probably not far from the price of our straight No. 2. That figure only leaves 6c per bu to pay the expenses of transportation and selling straight No. 2. That igure only leaves de per but to pay the expenses of transportation and selling in New York, after paying storage charges here. The difference stands little better in our favor if the comparison be made with Liverpool. Of course little can be done in the way of shipment of the speculative grade, so long as the situation is "thusly"; and many parties in the trade regard the conditions of this market as decidedly too artions of this market as decidedly too arti-

THE MARKETS. THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slow yesterday, with more steadiness than usual, the fluctuations in prices being small. The weather was irregular, being hot early, wet subsequently, and cool and cloudy afterwards, while the receipts of grain were larger. These two sets of circumstances miled in opposite directions, about neutral. stances pulled in opposite directions, about neutral-izing each other. There were few orders from out-side, either to buy or to sell, and the shipping move-ment dragged badly, with a further weakening in

freights.

There was a well-sustained demand for dry goods at steady prices. Groceries were quoted firm, with a liberal business in progress. Sugars have an upward tendency. Coffees also are stronger than at the beginning of the week. Rice, strups, molasses, and other lines comparatively were steady. There was a fairly active movement in butter at firm rates. Chease when a roled artist and series and series are researched. butter at firm rates. Cheese ruled quiet and un-changed. Jobbers of fish were fairly busy, and reported a firm market. Dried fruits were ordered freely by the country trade, and were steady in price. No changes were noted in bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood. Prices of oils were the

same as for Thursday. Paints and colors remain

ame as for thursday. Faints and colors remain quiet and steady.

The cargo-lumber market was quiet, though most of the stuff offered was sold early, the supply be-ing but little over half a dozen cargoes. The yard trade was fair. The wool market continues quiet, and prices rule easy. Timothy and clover seed were very scarce and firmer, under a moderate in-mits. Other descriptions of seed remain quiet. quiry. Other descriptions of seed remain quiet. Hops, broom-corn, and hay were quiet and un-changed. Green fruits opened active, but the rain soon interfered with trade, and afterwards the fruit sold slowly at irregular prices. Poultry was steady. Potatoes declined, and were very dull afterwards, the offerings being larger, and large

afterwards, the olderings being larger, and large lots were almost unsalable.

Lake freights were dull, and nominally easier, at about 2½c for corn, 2½c for wheat, and 1½c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10%10½c for corn, and 10½c 11c for quoted at 10@10%c for corn and 10%@11c for wheat to New York, and 12@12%c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 15,000 bu wheat, 95,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats.

PORRIGN IMPORTATIONS received at Chicago Customs June 23, 1876: Val-entine Hass, 23 casks wine; Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments; Rockford Watch Co., 1 case watch materials; J. Liebenstein & Co., 1 case manf'y wool; Lord, Smith & Co., 9 pckgs drug sundries. Amount duties collected, \$1,784.03.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more quiet than usual, but steadier. The receipts of hogs were again large as compared with past years at this date, but considerably smaller than those of the preceding day, and they were firmer in consequence, which arrested the downward course of product. Lard and meats experienced little change, while pork was firmer—both as compared with the regular session of Thursday, and not with the afternoon trading of that day. There were few orders on the floor; but holders were not free sellers, and there is no reason to think that the recent decline has worked the bulk of our stocks round into stronger hands.

worked the bulk of our stocks round into stronger hands.

**Mess Pork—Was quiet, and averaged about the same as at the close of the previous day, advancing 27% from the 1 o'clock prices of Thursday, and receding to 10s12% below the latest quotations of that day. There was a light demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 160 this cash at 518.56618.00; 2,700 this \$19.0218619.23; and 750 bris seller the year at 516.25; Total, 7.480 bris. The market closed steady at 518.356; 18.50 for summer packed, and \$18.8256618.00 for winter; \$18.8256618.00 for winter; \$18.8256618.85 seller July; \$19.0218618.00 seller August. Seller September closed at about \$19.256, 19.30, and seller the year at \$16.25618.50.

Prime meas pork was quoted at \$17.05618.00, and extra prime at \$14.05614.25.

**Lard—Was less active, and dectined 756010c per 100 bs from the advance gained the previous evening, chiefty in sympathy with a drop of 6d per 112 bs in Liverpool. Sales were reported of 500 tes cash at \$1.50618.00 seller August. Sales were reported of 500 tes cash at \$1.50618.00 seller August. \$1.105 cash or seller June; \$11.05 seller August. \$11.105 cash or seller June; \$11.05 seller August. \$11.105 cash or seller June; \$11.05 seller August. \$11.175 seller August. and \$11.750.811.075 seller August. \$11.05 seller August. \$11.05

BREADSTUFFS,
FLOUR—Was very dull and unchanged. Snippers were out of the market, and local dealers only took hold sparingly. Some sellers were apparently willing to shade prices, but the majority were firm in their views at former quotations. Sales were reported of 30 bris winters at \$5.40, and 500 bris spring extras chiefly at \$6.00.66.25. Total, 330 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$7.37\sqc.87.87\sqc.87.895. Choice winter extras, \$7.37\sqc.87.87\sqc.87.895. Some of prices: Choice winter extras, \$4.50\sqc.500; good do, \$5.50\sqc.87.505. Some of \$5.50\sqc.85.00\sqc.95.00\sqc.95.00\sqc. BREADSTUFFS.

Sil. to free on board cars.

Corn. Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$16.00@16.50 per ton.

WHEAT—Was less active, often duil, and generally easier, though firm in comparison with the tone elsewhere. Mark Lane was quoted heavy, the French and English country markets easier, and private cables indicated a decline of 162d per cental in Liverpool. New York was correspondingly duil. But holders here were slow to consent to a decline, as the weather was stormy, and many advices were received to the effect that the wheat is growing badly in some places, and subject to unusual ravages from files and bugs elsewhere. There were very few outside orders on the floor, and the market was as quiet as it usually is when do not be altuation as favorable to market proposed to the effect of the estimation as favorable to market here is very high as compared with New York and Liverpool,—even with unprecedentedly low freight rates. Hence they were on the buying side, though disposed to deal sparingly, in view of the uncertainties of the situation, including the weather. The lower grades were in fair shipping demand and steady. The market for future averaged about 160 better than Thursday, and closed first lighter. Seller July valued to \$1.034, declined to \$1.036, and closed firm \$1.044, declined to \$1.036, and closed firm \$1.044, Seller August soid at \$1.036, 1.036, 1.036, Cash sales were reported of \$2.80 bu No. 2 spring ranged at \$1.036, closing of the small fraction above the price of recyllar No. 2. Sales and 600 but by sample at elages on track. Total, \$1.036, closing of the control of th

and 800 ht by samples; 4,800 bn rejected do at 78c; and 800 ht by sample at suggest on track. Total, 55,800 bit.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet and unchanged, at a smail fraction above the price of regular No. 2. Sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at \$1.03, 1,000 bu by sample at 98c; 840 bu No. 2 at \$1.04, 1,000 bu by sample at 98c; 841.07 on track; and 1,800 bu do at \$1.07 of 1.13 free on board cars. Total, 7,600 bu No. 1 was nominal at \$1.22 at \$1.00 bu do at \$1.07 of 1.13 free on board cars. Total, 7,600 bu No. 1 was nominal at \$1.12 at \$1.22 at \$1.00 bu do at \$1.07 of 1.13 free unboard sample at 98c; \$1.00 but \$1.00 being \$1.00 car\$ loads, against 224 cars and 15,600 ou the previous day; but Liverpool was steady. New York firm, and the weather in the West uncertain. There was not much demand for shipment, and car lots were rather slow, except for rejected, but a prominent firm was a steady buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the greater part of the session at \$1.00 buyer through the part part of the session, averaging about \$2.00 buyer than on the part of the and 4.000 but do at 42643c free on board cars. Total, 144.600 but.

OATS—Were active early, but dull during the latter part of the session, averaging about \$60 lower than on the previous day, and closing weak under liberal offering, which induced buyers to hold off. The receipts were fair, but more than doubled by the reported shipments, and cash sold freely early, closing quiet. Options were freely offered and ruled dull at 29563c for June and 2056256c for June 205

sample strack: 1,500 bu do at 2000c free on track: 1,500 bu do at 2000c free on track: 1,500 bu moderate request and easy under fair fifth. Was in moderate request and easy under fair offerings at 60,000 for for No. 2. Cash all we were reported at 61,000 to 40,000 bu by sample at 63,000 to 1,200 bu rejected at 61,000 to 40,000 bu by sample at 63,000 to 1,000 bu by sample at 63,000 bu by samp at 61662c; and 800 bu by sample at 61662c; and 800 bu by sample Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak. The offerings were BARLEY—Was no other in-

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quo ted firm at \$2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Was rather quiet, and unchanged. The low grades are weak, and prices would probably be shaded for large or consigned lots. Choice hurl, 869c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 768c; good medium brush, 54664c; common do. 4465c; fair inside and covers, 465c; inferior, 364c; crooked, 26c.

BUTTER—The demand continues fairly active, and prices remain steady and arm. The inquiry is chiefly for good to choice qualities, though the lower grades were not neglected. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 1862c; medium to good grades, 14616c; inferior to common, 10613c,

BAGGING—A liberal number of orders were received, and for grain bags at least the market may be quoted

BAGGING—A liberal number of orders were received, and for grain bags at least the market may be quoted fairly active. Pollowing are the prices: Stark A, 25c; Peerless AA, 24c, Lewiston, 23½c; Montaup, 24c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 20½c; Amoskeag, 21c; Otter Creek, 21c; buriap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnica, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

**CHEESE—The market presented little that was new. Trade is jogging along in a quiet way at about steady prices, or at 8½@2½c for good to best factory. Lower grades are offered at 5@7c.

COAL—Dulliness is still prevalent in the coal market. Buyers show no inclination to order in advance of cur-

rent rates, and sales are small in the aggregate. Qu tations remain unchanged: Lackawanna, egg. \$7.50; to nut. \$7.75; do, range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; can-

tations remain unchanged: Lackawanns, erg. \$7.00; connet. \$7.00; Eric, \$3.00; S.50; Blosburg, \$7.00; cannel. \$7.00; Eric, \$3.00; S.50; Blatimore & Ohio, \$5.00; Illinots, \$2.75; 4.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 11:6115/c, and guaranteed packages were quoted at 12c. A good deal of poor stock is coming in, and many cases have to be candled before they can be sold.

FISH—Mackerel is scarce and firm, with a tendency to advance. Cod and herring are in fair stock, and rule steady. Lake fish, which are about \$1.00 per bri lower than at this time last year, are quoted firm. Following are the prices: No. 1 whitefish, \$4.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than at this time last year, are quoted firm. Following are the prices: No. 1 whitefish, \$4.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$2.00 at \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$1.00 per bring \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bri lower than \$1.00 per bring \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bring \$1.00 at \$1.00 per bring \$1.00 per

We quote the market fairly active at the range of prices given below:

Rice-Hangoon, 0\(\) \(\)

LUMBER.

Some parties have been figuring on a shortage in the supply of lumber as compared with the stock of last season, and it is predicted that if the grain erops turn out well, and the fail trade is good, there will be a considerable advance in the price of all grades of lumber. The receipts at this port are rather light now, as they usually are in the summer months; and as the prices are unremunerative some manufacturers are probably curtailing their shipments in expectation of a turn upward in the autumn. It is thought by many that prices are now at the bottom, and some yard-men seem to hold this view, as they appear more ready to take piece stuff at the ruling figures; but the market has scarcely been tested lately, as the incoming fleets for two or three weeks past have all been broken up, so that the offerings of no single day have been heavy. The scarcity of good immber is already well enough felt to cause a strong market at a slight advance from the prices of last month.

It is possible that in addition to the 40,000,000 ft already taken for this purpose, other contracts of a similar nature will be made.

As compared with last year's stock, the shortage at Muskegon is reported at 70,000,000 ft; and at Ludington and White Lake, 22,000,000 ft. Total, 183, 50,000,000 ft. St., and fancy brands were quoted at \$2,306,000 ft; altered the first proper streament of the small offerings. Five or six cargoes were sold early at recent prices. Joists and scantling were firm at \$7.50,000,000 ft. St., and fancy brands were quoted at \$2,306,000 ft.

The wholesale market was again quiet, owing to the small offerings. Five or six cargoes were sold early at recent prices. Joists and scantling were firm at \$7.50,000,000 ft.

10 and 12 in. LIVE STOCK. .. 8, 919

Strader, Wadsworth & Hall at \$5.00. There was a firm feeling at the close.

No. Ar. Price, No. Ar. Price, 18.

No. Ar. Price, 18.

14. 1.394 4.85 17. 1.195 4.45 14.

15. 1.497 4.85 18. 1.171 4.45 19.

16. 1.497 4.85 18. 1.171 4.45 19.

17. 1.195 4.45 19.

18. 1.394 4.80 18. 1.171 4.45 19.

19. 1.395 4.80 61 1.392 4.40 19.

19. 1.395 4.80 61 1.392 4.40 19.

11. 1.343 4.75 58. 1.321 4.40 19.

29. 1.306 4.75 29. 1.200 4.32 17.

17. 1.420 4.65 18. 1.085 4.374 19.

17. 1.420 4.65 18. 1.085 4.374 19.

18. 1.395 4.85 18. 1.295 4.35 19.

29. 1.300 4.85 18. 1.295 4.35 19.

29. 1.300 4.85 18. 1.295 4.35 19.

20. 1.300 4.85 18. 1.295 4.40 19.

20. 1.300 4.85 18. 1.295 4.40 19.

20. 1.300 4.85 18. 1.274 4.10 19.

20. 1.281 4.60 18. 1.083 4.65 18. 1.274 4.10 19.

20. 1.281 4.60 19.00ws. 987 4.00 18. 1.295 4.65 19.

20. 1.291 4.65 19.00ws. 987 3.20 10.

20. 1.197 4.55 14. 1.027 3.85 19.

21. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

22. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

23. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

24. 1.291 4.05 10.00ws. 179 4.00 19.

24. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

25. 1.295 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

27. 1.235 4.50 10.00ws. 179 4.00 34. 1.193 4.45 19.

28. 1.296 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

29. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

29. 1.294 4.55 43 Texas. 888 5.05 19.

29. 1.295 4.50 7 calves. 179 4.00 34. 1198 18. 4.55 4.50 7 calves. 179 4.00 34. 1198 18. 4.55 4.50 7 calves. 179 4.00 34. 1198 18. 5.00 7 common to choice grades, the major portion changing owners at \$5.808.50.0. Inferior sold at \$5.008.50.0. Inf

common to fair, 70 to 80 bs. \$3.0064.00.

New York,
New York, June 23.—Beeres—Receipts 1, 220, making
5, 370 for four days, against 3, 530 at the same time last
week; demand unoderate; trade dull; unchanged prices;
a small bunch of Cherokeca, 800 bs. soid at \$7.00.

Sheep—Receipts 3, 120, making 10, 330 for four days,
against 10, 330 at the same time last woek; good sheep
scarce and higher: Ismbs barely steady at former quotations; prime and extra at 054,350c; ordinary to good
stations; prime and extra dersey, 1006

Sutine—Receipts 3, 000, making 13, 380 for four days,
against 10, 630 at the same time last week; none offered
allve.

alive.

BUFFALO, June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1, 156; total for the week, 12, 259; sales, only a few odds and ends; fresh arrivals, through consignments; 70 cars held for shipment.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1, 400; total for the week, 10, 200. Market dull and depressed; the few sales were at weak last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 1, 800; total for the week, 13,500; sales from cars, medium heavy, at \$6,1066.15. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

June 23.—Hogs—Steady and unchanged; fair to good light and heavy, \$5.7566.00; receipts, \$30; shipments, \$35.

St. Louis, June 23.—Hogs—Dull and lower; Yorkers, \$5.2065.30; bacon, \$5.4065.35; butchers', \$5.6065.75.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool., June 23—11 a. m.—Preadstuffe—Unchanged. Flour—No. 1, 248 464, No. 2, 228. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 98 104; No. 2, 98 64; spring, No. 1, 98 74; No. 2, 88 44; white, No. 1, 108 14; No. 2, 98 94; club. No. 1, 108 64; No. 2, 98 94; club. No. 1, 108 64; No. 2, 258 94.

Protations—Pork. 808. Lard. 538 6d.

Liverpool., June 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs—Quiet. Flour—No. 1, 248; No. 1, 218 6d. Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 98 6d; No. 2, 88 4d; club. No. 1, 108 6d; No. 2, 108. Corn—No. 1, 208; No. 2, 258 9d.

Lard—G38.

Weather wet.

Liverpool., June 23—Latest.—Cotton—Quiet; 6 3-16 66 5-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,000 American; sales of the week, 53,000, including 4,000 for export, 4,000 for speculation, and 34,000 American; total stock, 1,028,—000, including 603,000 American; receipts. 88,000, including 4,000 American; receipts. 88,000 including 4,000 American; receipts. 89,000 American; receipts. 89,000 American; receipts. 89,000 American; receipts. 80,000 Amer

cluding 34,000 American; catual export, 7,000; amount affoat, 370,000, including 100,000 American; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 5,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unhanged.

Breadsings—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 88,000 quarters, including 22,000 quarters American; California white wheat, average, 98 90@108 10d; do club, 10se

quarters, including 25.00 quarters survival and the wheat, average, as bd@10s 10d; do club, 10s@10s 6d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 4d@8s 6d; winter do, so 6d@80 10d. Flour-Western canal, 21s 6d. @24s. Corn-Western mixed, 25s 9d@20s. Oats, 3s@3sed. Clover Seed-50355s. Prorisions-Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef. 8ls 6d. Lard, 53s. Cheese, 51s. Bacon-Long clear middles, 46s 9d; short do, 52s. Tation-42s. Privioum—Spirits, 8s; refined do, 10s 9d@11s. Linseed Oil-23s 9d. Resin-Common, 4s 9d; pale, 15s. Spirits of Turpentine-23s 6d. LoxDox, June 23.—Strained Resin-Sigos. Refined Petroleum—10s 9d@11s. Linseed Oil-23s@23s 6d. Antwerp, June 23.—Petroleum—20ifs.

AMERICAN CITIES.

ANTWEIP, June 23.—Petroteum—2998.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Oratin—Spring wheat irregular and unsettied; good sound parcels in instances brought about 1c advance; winter wheat heavy and lower; sales of 143,000 bu at 886600c for no grade spring, 00c@\$1.00 for No. 3 Chicago, \$1.0661.10 for No. 3 Chicago, \$1.10 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10 for sound street, \$1.13 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10 for no street, \$1.13 for No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10 for no street, \$1.10 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.10 for good lows spring, \$1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.10 for good lows spring, \$1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.10 for good lows spring, \$1.25 for No. 2 white Michigan, \$1.20 for No. 1 spring (including Minnesota at \$1.290 l.28 for an an \$1.00 for No. 1 spring (including Minnesota at \$1.290 l.28 for ungraded spring; amber Michigan, to arrive soon, \$1.30. Rye quiet and nominal at 82 @85c for Western, Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn—advance of 1/62 for properties of 102, 000 bu at 474534/6 for inspected no grade Western mixed, 5000 bu at 474534/6 for inspected Western mixed, 62c for inspected low mixed Western, 80c for inspected low mixed Western, 80c for inspected low mixed Western, 80c for inspected western mixed, 500 bu prime mixed at 60c, seller last half of July. Oats firmer; negotiations pending for a large line of mixed Western, and 57660 for ungraded Western mixed; 500 bu prime mixed at 60c, seller last half of July. Oats firmer; negotiations pending for a large line of mixed Western, and State, 30641c for for mixed Western, 40642c for mixed Western and State, 30641c for for mixed Western, 40642c for mixed State, 30641c for for mixed Western, 80c affoat for 12,000 bu No. 2 Chicago.

Ocean Freights—Steady; engagements were: To Liverpool, by steam, 24,000 bu grain at 8/40 per 00 ns; 3,000 bu 60 on privale terms.

Processors—Pork zuli; sales of 240 bris new mess on the spot at \$19.35619.40; also 500 bris for August at \$19.500 bid and \$20.000 asked for July at \$19.00 bid and \$20.000 asked; for July, \$19.00 bid and \$20.000

Sugar—Firmer at 7762896 for fair to good refining.
Side for prime, and Sidesiof St. Oco 28 prime country at
Tallone—Dull; sales of St. Oco 28 prime country at
Side per 28, and 40 hads city at 8 11-162.
Whisky—Irregular and unsettled; held at \$1.14, with
\$1.13 per gallon bid; a sale of 50 bris was reported for
delivery next week at \$1.11 per gallon, cash.
NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton—Quiet: 1226/12 5-160;
futures steady and quiet; June. 12 3-320; Notutures steady and quiet; June. 12 3-320; September. 11 1-316911 31-80; October, 115/8011 29-320; Notutures steady and quiet; June. 12 3-320; September. 12 1-3-25611 13-160; December, 12 5-320;
July, 11 15-16911 31-160; December, 12 5-320; No12 3-160; January, 11 29-326-11 15-160; February, 12 3-32
612460; March, 1246412 5-166; April, 12 13-16912 7-160;
May, 12 19-326/12/960; net receipts at all United States
ports during the week, 11,000 bales; last year, 0,000;
total receipts at all United States ports from all United States
ports for the week, 27,000; last year, 30,000;
total receipts at all United States ports from all United States
ports from all United States ports from all United States
ports from all United States ports from all United States
ports from all United States ports from all United States
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pts-Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn. 71,000 bu.

ty. Pa., extras, 23 224c; firsts, 2022c; Western extras, 1822; firsts, 16617c.

Ohesse—Market dull; New York State fancy, 95210c;
Western flue, 86854c.
Eggs—Demand scrive; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 18619c; Western fresh, 17618c.

Wool—Demand fair; prices steady; supply ample; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Verginia, and above, 35 630c; medium, 35; coarse, 30633c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 30c; medium, 33635c; coarse, 30.632c; combing washed, 40645c, unwashed, 35c; fine unwashed, 18620c; coarse medium, unwashed, 25.637c; tub-washed, 35637c; extra and merino pulled, 28.630c; No. 1 and superpuned, 28.630c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Flour—Dull and unchanged; superfine, 81.75364.00; XX, 84.3564.50; XX, 44.756c.25; high gradus, 86.5067.50m; white, 60c. Osis quiet bus firm; 84. Louis, 38c; Gaicas, 4256.

Hesse—Dull and nominal; prime, 84.00; choice, \$20.006.

Provisions—Fork dull and lower; \$20.76621.00. Lard dull and unchanged; jobbing tiere, 312.25; keg. \$18.50.

Hay—Duil and dominal; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$20.006 22.03.

Provisions—Pork dull and lower; \$20.76621.00. Lard duil and unchanged; jobbing tieres, \$12.25; keg, \$13.50. Julk meats good demand at full prices; shoulders, seg sides nothing doing. Bason—Pull and nominal; shoulders, seq; clear rib. 114c; clear, 12c. Hama—Bugar cured small in demand at 15c; others, 126.146.

Wassey—Quiet and weak; \$1.1262.1.3.

Proveries—Coffee in fair demand; lilo cargoos, 1546.

Wassey—Riccon and the seguence of the cargoos, 1546.

Wassey—Riccon and unchanged; 460046.

Brax—Duil; tendency downward; 650.

Brax—Duil; tendency downward; 650.

St. Louis, June 23.—Outon—Quiet and unchanged.

Proor—Duil and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat higher for No. 2 red winter; the market appears appears to be cornered ou this grade, cash, and June; other qualities duil; No. 2 red winter, \$1.546 asked; no bid. Corn uncutive and lower; No. 2 inteed, 435, 440 cash, sales at \$1.53 June; No. 3 do, \$1.00 asked; no bid. Corn uncutive and lower; No. 2 inteed, 435, 440 cash, asles at \$1.53 June; No. 3 do, \$1.00 asked; no bid. Corn uncutive and lower; No. 2 inteed, 435, 440 cash, asles at \$1.53 June; No. 3 do, \$1.00 asked; \$1.50 asked; no market; would bring \$1.15.

sales.

Whisky—None on market; would bring \$1.11.
Provisions—Pork inactive and lower at \$19.50@18.75;
Lard nominally unchanged; bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 8% seeds of clear rib, 1184s1196; clear, 1194s1196; dear, 1194s1196; Accepter Flours, 3700 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; cols, 8,000 bu; corn, 0,000 bu; barley, none.
CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, June 23.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; 1186c. Hour-Quiet and unchanged.

**Four-Quiet and unchanged.

**Grain-Wheat fair and Urm; \$1.00\$1.15. Corn inactive: 47c-45c. Oats steady and firm; \$36636c. Rye
quiet and steady; 74c/75c.

**Froctsions-Pork nominally unchanged; \$19.75c/20.00.

Lard inactive; steam, 115/26114/c; kettle, 136/134/c.

Rulk meats fair and firm; 75/2674/c; 106/26104/c; 105/26
105/c. Bacon firmer; 55/265/c; 105/26104/c; 115/c; hains

duil; 16s/15-cod demand, full prices; \$1.10.

Butter-Steady and Inchanged.

BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour—Quiet, steady, and un changed.

Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged.

Western mixed, 5746.: Oats steady; Western white,

58-57c; mixed, 31634c. Rye, noninally 75-850c,

Hay—Dull and noninal.

Frontsions—Laster, 1000 lower.

Frontsions—Laster, 1000 lower.

Grain—Firm and unchanged.

Coffee—Firm and unchanged.

Friroteum—Crude steady; 836-346c; refined firmer:

The receipt Crue stead; escay; escaye; reined firmer; 14; 01456; Whisky-Firm; \$1.13. (00 bu; corn, 3,000 bu. Shipments-Corn, 7c,000 bu. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee. Milwaukee.

MILWAUERE. Wis., June 2s.—Flour—Quiet; firmly heid.

Grain—Wheat opened firm; a shade higher; closed steady; No. 1 milwaukee, \$1.15; hard, \$1.22; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); July, \$1.06; August. \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 93\(\frac{1}{2}\); Corollary, \$1.06; August. \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); Preights—Hour. \$1.20 Barley nominally steady; No. 2, 72\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 42\(\frac{1}{2}\); Preights—Glutino, \$\frac{1}{2}\); Bearley nominally steady; No. 2, 72\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); Preights—Glutino, \$\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 wheat to Buffalo, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 40\(\frac{1}\); No. 3, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3, 40\(\f

BUFFALO, June 23.—Grain—Wheat very dull; no disposition to operate among buyers; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at \$1.12. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western at \$1.50 miles and the second of the corn of the second of the corn, and action one. This advance stops shipments. anipments.

Boston, June 23.—Flowr—Moderate demand; prices unchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 603-63c. Oats firm; No. 2 white and mixed, 336-43c; rejected, 306-38c; No. 1 white, 46-50c.

COTTON. Nzw ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton—Demand light; holders firm; sales, 1,100 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 629; gross, 736; exports, river, 291; stock, 80,810; week's sales, 10,500; receipts, 4,003; gross, 4,727; exports to Havre, 3,648; to New York, 1,037.

1,087.
GALVESTON, June 23.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings, 113(c; stock, 7,994 bales; weekly net receipts, 818; exports coastwise, 1,090; sales, 914.
CHARLESTON, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 113(c; stock, 5,941 bales; weekly net receipts, 445; exports coastwise, 775.
MOBILE, June 23.—Cotton firm; middlings, 113(c; stock, 8,299 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,575; exports to Great Britain, 3,562; coastwise, 1,088; sales, 1,550.
SAVANAH, June 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 11c; stock, 419 bales.

DRY GOODS.

New York, June 23.—The package trade in cotton goods was light; low grades of bleached shirtings were in good demand. Light fancy and shirting prints were in moderate request, and flag prints were active. Ginghams and dress goods were quiet. Heavy fancy cassimeres, overcostings, and worsted coatings were in steady demand. Foreign goods were quiet. Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. will on Tuesday, the 27th inst., sell at auction, by order of the Receiver, the entire stock of dry goods of Cochran, McLean & Co., valued at \$1,000,000. DRY GOODS.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—Petroleum very strong;
advanced 5c all around since last quotation; standard
white, 110 test, 115c; prime white, 150 test, 125c, car
lots.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Arrivals—Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Trader, Manistee, lumber; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing: prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; schr Island Queen, Manistee, lumber; sch rataunto, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr Sea Star, Muskegon, bark; schr Willie Loutil, Ludington, lumber; schr Lem Ellsworth, Buffalo, coal; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. W. Lucky, Cleveland, coal; schr Anie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber; schr Holland, lumber; schr Felicitous, Ford's Pier, wood; schr R. B. Hubbard, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ha. B. Hubbard, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. S. Andrews, Charlotte, coal; schr Gerrit Smith, Chariotte, coal; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; schr F. B. Stockbridge, Muskegon, lumber; schr D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, lumber; schr J. V. Jonea, Muskegon, lumber; schr Schr William Smith, South

wood; schr Celt, Ludington, lumber; pranies, Muskeren, Buffalo, coal.

Clearances—Prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 30, 000 bu wheat; schr Alpeaa, Muskegou, sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, 42, 663 bu corn. 3, 430 bris four, 700 bris corn-meal, and sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, 30 bris pork. 50 bris vegetables; schr Tri. Color, Holland, 4 bris whisky and sundries; prop Lowell, Montreal, 100 bris pork—Oswego, 772 bdf. hidea—Ogdensburg, 310 bris flour, and sundries; prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bris pork, and sundries; prop Arabia, Buffalo, 55, 384 bu corn; schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 10 bris beef, 200 be butter.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Chicago.—Freights were dull and easy. The offerings were small, and there was little inquiry for sail vessels. Corn rates to Buffalo were nominal at 2@2%c. The prop Java was reported to part cargo wheat through, and the schr Favetis for oats to Buffalo at 1%c. The Alaska and 6. Campbell take corn to Erie. Capacity about 15,000 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. Buryalo, June 21.—No charte's reported this morning. The following were reported yestering afternoon by Capt. George W. Bone: Schr Oneonta, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 50c; schr J. H. Hartzell and Lively, coal to Toledo, at 25c per ton. Capt. R. Cardinell reports the schr Rush, coal to Detroit, at 25c per ton. Measrs. Anderese & Harnett report the schr H. P. Baidwin, coal to Chicago on owners' account.

Milwauker, June 22.—There did not appear to be any demand for grain vessels to-day for huffalo, and rates were regarded as nominal at 2%c on wheat. One or two vessels were wanted for Canadian ports, but no rates were given. Carriers are holding back for 6% 6%4c to Kingston.

Defroit, Mich., June 21.—Freights remain very quiet, and little is doing. Rates on wheat. To Oswego, 4%c; to Buffalo, 2%c; to Cleveland, 1%c, free of elevation. LAKE FREIGHTS.

Chicago—A very severe squall passed over this section yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. As the wind shifted suddenly from the southeast to the north, the vessels caught outside must have gotten considerable of a shaking up. Thus far, however, no accidents have been reported. Just previous to the squall the water in the river rose to an unprecedented height, nearly flooding the basements along the docks... The steam fishing-boat Albatross will be used hereafter as an excursion boat every Sunday. She was inspected yesterday, and permission granted to carry passengers... The steam barge Bismarck left this port Thursday evening with her usual complement of vessels in tow. She had not proceeded far out in the lake when some accident occurred to her machinery, compelling her to return to this port for repairs. Her barges came to an anchor outside. She was fully repaired yesterday morning, and started on her trip.... The prop Cuyahoga is undergoing sundry repairs at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company.... The sten Elizabeth Jones was towed to the Fulton Elevator last evening to take on a cargo of grain for Buffalo... The steam canal-boat Heath made her trial trip yesterday. While outside, one of her pumps gave out, and she had to be towed back for repairs.

LAKE ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Enus, Pa., June 23.—Departed for Chicago, prop.

Hacket and bark Erastus Corning.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Pont Huron, Mich., June 23.—Down—Props H. C. Schnoor, Havana and barges, Tioga and barges: tug Vulcan and raft.

Ur—Props Starucca, Annie L. Craig, Gordon Campbell, N. K. Fairbank; schrs Harvest Queen, Itasca, New Dominion, Oliver Mowat, John Breden, James C. King.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather wet.

The schr George W. Adams was still aground at the mouth of the cut late last night, with two tugs working to release her.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pont Huron, Mich., June 23—10 p. m.—Down—Props Nebraska, Portage, Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Enterprise and consort, Sparta and consort, Alpona and barges; schrs T. H. Howland, D. Van Valkenburgh, Arabia, Minnie Slawson, L. C. Woodraff, Delaware, Parona, George Sherman, Scotia, Monticello, Donaldson, G. S. Richards, Two Fannies, Magie McRea, Maria, Martia, George M. Case, Mcchanic, Ningara, Montank, Lake Forest, D. Fort.

Ur—Props Kewenaw, Montana, Manitoba, Jenness and barges; schr S. H. Kimball.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

Schr George W. Adams was released to-day by the tug Torrent.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 23.—ARRIVED—Schr

King Sisters.
CLEARED—Prop S. Chamberlain; schr John Passed up—Stmrs Pacific yesterday, St. Paul. Down—Stmr St. Louis.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 23.—ABRIVED—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 1, 300 brls flour; Cayuga, Lockport, 7, 500 bu cats.

CLEARED—Phoenix, Lockport, 2 m lumber, 100 m shingles, 1, 500 posts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Here and There.—The tug Kittle Smoke, of Manitowoc, has gone to the Manitous to tow the dismantled schr C. C. Barnes to Milwaukee, where she is consigned...

Two new lighthouses at Weller's Bay, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, will soon be ready-for service... The revenue cutter Andy Johnson, which has received a thorough overhauling at Milwaukee, went into commission Thursday. She is in command of Capt. Frank Barr... The old lighthouse tower at the mouth of Saginaw River has which has received a thorough overhauling at Milwaukee, went into commission Thursday. She is in command of Capt. Frank Barr... The old lighthouse tower at the mouth of Saginaw River has been pulled down to give way to a more substantial structure. In the meantime a temporary light has been established... The prop Dromedary struck a raft in Lachine Canal Tuesday morning and filled with water. The extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until she discharges her cargo. She was bound from Chicago for Montreal with a crago of wheat... The Duluth Tribuna speaks of the situation in that vicinity as follows: "Many score square miles of broken ice still remain at the head of the lake, but it has loosened up sufficiently under the action of the occasional west winds that we have had, so that vessels get through it without much difficulty, and it is hardly probable that it will impede navigation any further. Some think we shall have ice here till the 4th of July. Should this be the case it would be something unheard of in the history of this place... The lighthouse tower at the mouth of the Saginaw River was recently taken down and the light set on a temporary staging some 40 feet lower than before. Owing to this change some of the vessel and tag Captains, not seeing the light in the usual place, and not knowing that the old tower had been taken down, supposed the light was out and so reported. This is not position... The Cleveland Leader has the following in regard to the death of a prominent tug Captain: "About half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning as the tug L. P. Smith was towing the schr Frank Perew, just in from Marquette, up the old river bed, her Captain, Aaron Goodwin, was scized with cramps in the stomach, and soon after died. As soon as possible after he was seized assistance was got, but it was too late. He was staken to his home in New Jersey."

Another kink in Frank Perew, just in from Marquette, up the old river bed, her Captain, has too late. He was selved to his home in New Jersey."

The price paid fo

English Agitation for a Repeal of the Declaration of Paris.

English Agitation for a Repeal of the Declaration of Paris.

The society which has been established for the purpose of obtaining a "restoration of the maritime rights of England" has begun to appeal to the public and to enlighton them upon the question of the Declaration of Paris. Several members of its council were present recently at the Royal United Service Institution, where a paper was read by Lieut. Ross, of Bladensburg, in which he arged the necessity of England's refusing to be any longer bound by the declaration. The Earl of Denbigh. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Butler Johnstons, M. P.; Gen. Sir W. Codrington, and several others spoke on the question, and it was proposed that the paper should be placed at the disposal of the Lecture Association, in order to have it read in various parts of the country. The feeling appeared to be unanimous in favor of restoring the right to expert of the country. The feeling appeared to be unanimous in favor of restoring the right to expert of the country. The feeling appeared to be unanimous in favor of restoring the right to expert of the country. The feeling appeared to be unanimous in favor of restoring the right to expert of the country. The selling appeared to be unanimous in favor of restoring the right to expert of the country of the country of England. It is now intended by the society to proceed to dissensionate a knowledge of the subject and to stir up the nation to demand a redemption of these rights.

F VOLUME XXX.

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B. G. PALSTON, Secretary

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